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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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"HE LOVES THE LITTLE ONES BEST."

When He was with us, the Saviour said,
"Suffer the children to come unto me;"
Still I see Him, with arms outspread,
Waiting to gather us round His knee.
And though there's room for all the rest,
I think he loves the little ones best.

Here we are poorest of God's poor,
Toiling for bread from day to day,
But laid up in heaven a treasure is sure,
While money is round and rolls away.
And though there's room for all the rest,
I think he loves the little ones best.

Little hearts make merry and sing,
How his love to children warms!
Little voices lisp o and ring—
How He takes them up in His arms!
And though there's room for all the rest,
I think he loves the little ones best.

—*Gerald Massey.*

GRETCHEN.

It was about ten o'clock in the evening when the drinkers came out from the brewery of "The Swan." Theodore, with the others, walked down the silent village. Windows were being shut in the distance, and the voices of the women could be heard in the night air as they closed their shutters. "Good night, Orchel!"—"Good night, Gretchen!" "Sleep well!"

Then all was silent, and Theodore was alone in the quiet street; the innumerable stars over his head, the gently moving trees at each side all along the way looking, listening and dreaming. What fugitive things the night reveals to us. Listen to the vague murmur—the rustling of the trees, the birds that chirp so low—so low, that the cat, always on the watch, is scarcely able to hear them. Theodore liked night; he took a few steps, stooped, turned around, listened. When he looked up to the sky, the words of Conrad the weaver came to his memory: "Guard thy soul! guard thy soul!" But when he looked on the earth, when he breathed the sweet perfumes of the autumn, the breath of the new hay, the faint odor of the dying leaves, then he dreamed of Gretchen, the pretty Gretchen: so fresh, so beautiful, with lips so sweet and red, with great blue eyes so merry and clear, with laughter so frank and childlike. How beautiful she seemed to him then, and how his heart bounded! He could almost see her move from table to table, pouring the beer into the shining measures—her arms lifted up, as white as ivory, her form slightly bent; the two braids of her blond hair almost touching the bottom of her pretty red dress; her teeth dazzling as crystal. Gretchen laughed with every one except Monsieur Theodore. As soon as she saw him enter the room she became grave; but at the same time her great blue eyes were filled with an expression so tender that the heart of the poor fellow melted with love. He would lose his breath and stammer unintelligible words. Theodore dreamed of all these things. He saw also old Reebstock, Gretchen's father, with his great gray peruke, and his candid look, full of benevolence; he saw the tavern, with its low, smoky beams: the clock, with its white dial; the lamp suspended from the ceiling, gilding the brown faces of the wine dressers, who had their caps pulled over their eyes, and little tin cups in their hard, rough hands.

"Life is in the world, not in the sky," he said. "This fresh life—this life of love, of sentiment, of prosperity; the wine, the fruits, the perfumes and Gretchen; all this life is on the Earth!" He trembled in thinking of the young girl. She seemed so near to him that he counted every thread in her dress, every stitch in her collar, every line in her rosy dimpled smile. Not a shadow escaped him. He looked at the stars and saw Gretchen; He listened to the breeze and heard the voice of Gretchen; he thought of the world, and Gretchen was there, always there, listening to his thought, replying to it. O love! love! who art thou! Whence comest thou?

Theodore wandered thus in the luminous night; behind the village, along the village, along the bushes, walking in the little paths bordered with fences, and in the fields freshly mowed; looking at the irregularly constructed little houses, with their outside stairs, their worm-eaten railings, their farm yards, their great spreading roofs, all bordered with dark, mysterious shadows. At the end of his long, winding way, he found himself again before the house of Reebstock. He stepped under Gretchen's window, and looking at the shutter, with the round hole in the top that gave light to the interior of the little room, he said to himself, "She is there." And thinking that she was there, his gaze became so fixed, so absorbed, that to see him you would have supposed he saw something strange, something curious. But he saw nothing. He thought, "She is there!"

And from high up in heaven the moon whitened his forehead, shone on his eyes, silvered his light beard, and streamed over his artistic costume, which was loose and flowing, full of free and picturesque elegance. In his left hand he held his large gray hat, whose plume swept the ground, and with his right hand he sent his love to Gretchen in a kiss.

At the end of a quarter of an hour of that silent contemplation; he climbed over the low fence of the garden, and entering the yard, saw at the right, through the open door of the brewery, the large tub with its great brown hoops, seeming larger still in the half light; at its foot was a carpenter's bench, a short handled hatchet which threw a blue light in the shadow, a plane, the pincers—all the utensils of a cooper—and farther off, behind all the press, on which the rays of the moon fell obliquely. He advanced slowly, breathing the odor of the fermenting hops and grapes. Besides this, not a sound, not a breath from the little skylight in the roof came a calm, sweet light. He sat down on a barrel and said to himself, "Ah, this is a pleasant place!"

He saw the arbor festooned with ivy, the little basin the yard whence the hens ate, and the door of the washroom on the left. And all this, because Gretchen walked there often seemed to him to have a strong significance, an inexpressible charm. "Ah," thought he, "if Gretchen should come out, for an instant. If I could see her now I would have the courage to say to her, 'Gretchen, I love thee!'"

He had dreamed in this way for an hour, not being able to decide to go away, when he heard a singular noise outside the building. Theodore listened. It sounded like a smacking of lips, such as any one would make if he was drinking the best Johnannisberg in the world. It was soft, rich, oily.

"What is that?" said the artist; and he stepped cautiously into the yard. There the sound was repeated three times. Theodore looked everywhere, but saw nothing. Finally, he pushed aside the branches of a tree loaded with red fruit, and saw at the foot of the wall the idiot, Kasper Noss. He was sitting on the grass, his legs stretched out, and his ragged hat between his knees, full of excellent grapes which he had doubtless stolen from somewhere in the neighborhood. The poor fellow seemed as happy as a thrush; his head bent down, his idiotic face shining with satisfaction. It was he who was smacking his lips. He raised the large bunches of fruit and held them over his mouth, which was stretched wide open. His fat throat swelled contentedly. "Ha! ha!" said he, chuckling to himself. Tall weeds bent over towards him in the shadow of the wall, and sundry dry thistles kept watch at his feet.

"Ah, you rascal," said Theodore to him, "is this the way you spend your nights?"

The idiot turned his head carelessly, partly shutting his eyes with a mocking air, and without taking his lips from the grapes.

"Who gave them to you?"

Kasper stretched out his hand and said, "Down there. There's plenty of them there."

"What, there? You have stolen them, then, from Reebstock's garden?"

"Yes Theodore," replied the other simply.

"And if I tell of it?"

"You won't do that."

"Why not?"

"You would have to say what time of the night it was when you saw me."

As Kaspar said this, he winked in an odd fashion and laughed at the artist, hastily recrossing the yard, murmured, "Yes, yes, the fool is right."

But as he passed; Noss seized hold of his coat and cried, "Stop, stop! I have caught you; you came to steal away the heart of Gretchen!"

Theodore grew pale.

"Let me go."

"No; sit down."

"Noss, I beg of you to let me go."

"Eat some of my grapes."

"Listen. I will rouse the house."

"Lend me some tobacco. Theodore, and I will make Gretchen come out," said Noss, in a strange tone, full of attention and conviction. "She loves you. There," said he, raising his finger, listen! She dreams of you in her little chamber. She says, "Theodore, my Theodore, I love thee!"

The idiot had loosed his hold on Theodore's coat; but he no longer thought of escaping. He listened to the words of Noss with an infinite joy.

"Oh, my Kasper are you sure of what you say?"

"And why not?" said Noss. "Are you not the handsomest man in the village, and the best one too? Don't you give me all your old pipes and tobacco always, when I ask for it? Yes, yes; she dreams of you every night. There, sit down, I will make her come out."

Theodore sat down like one fascinated, and the fool gave him a cluster of grapes, "Eat that," said he "you have given me bread often enough for me to give you something now."

Theodore, to please him, took a grape from the bunch. It was delicious. They were the real Markobruner.

Noss laughed. Joining his hand before his mouth he made a sound like the waking cry of a quail. It was so true that far away in the fields a quail was deceived, and thinking in the middle of the night that it was morning called three times.

"What are you doing?" said the young man.

"I am hurrying the hours," replied Noss, joyfully.

He repeated the same cry at intervals, and from the fields around there came a thousand confused murmurs.

"Let me do it," said he to Theodore, "let me do it. Gretchen will come out, and old Reebstock sleeps so soundly he'll not wake up."

Then leaning over the fence he imitated the first crow, slow and grave, hoarse in the morning fog. You could almost see the cock shake his feathers and balance himself on the railing. Five or six hens came down the steps of the hen-house, looking at the moon above the roof.

"You rogue," said Theodore, "who taught you these things?"

But Kasper Noss laughed gently and whispered, "Don't ask me. I'm a fool."

The hens, surprised at the error, started up the steps again; but the idiot, full of mischief, chased them and made them flutter and cackle.

Then, turning suddenly, he imitated the song of the lark saluting the morning. He put in it so much tenderness that Theodore, with tears in his eyes, stretched out his arms and murmured "Oh Gretchen? Come, come, Gretchen, my love! my joy! my life! Gretchen, it is my heart which sings for thee!"

He leaned against the wall, his head bent down, dreaming of Gretchen, and Noss continued his sweet trembling notes.

Gretchen, in her light sleep had heard the quail, and thought it a dream; then the crowing of the cocks, and it seemed still a dream; then the noise of the hens, and her eyes opened. No light came in at the little window, and she turned again to dream of Theodore. But when she heard the lark, when the soft trembling notes reached her heart, she rose gently saying, "Yes, it is morning.

She slipped on her pretty dress and turned to open the window.

Theodore had heard her move. He started to escape; but the moment the shutter was thrown up his timidity vanished. He leaned in at the low window, and notwithstanding a low cry from the young girl, seized her hand.

"O Gretchen, Gretchen," he said, "I love thee!"

The moment he had pronounced the words he trembled violently, Gretchen moved like a little dove surprised in her nest, and with blushing cheeks stammered softly.

"Theodore; dear Theodore!"

She could add no more, for father Reebstock's shutter opened suddenly above the window, and out in the night air came a terrible oath, followed by the words, "What do I see here?"

Everybody was instantly consternated. Theodore and Gretchen fell into each other's arms and then separated, frightened at what they had done. Noss, his arms in the chair, ran swiftly away, making the cry of a duck escaping in the reeds from a dog. His harsh, nasal voice sounded farther and farther away. He had something to laugh about; but Reebstock did not laugh, and the artist, crushing his hat in his hand, leaped over the fence and ran towards the orchard, while Gretchen, trembling, closed her window quickly. A neighbor's great dog, waked by the noise, barked and shook his chain.

Theodore walked the fields until morning, repeating as in a dream, "Gretchen, Gretchen, I love thee!" Then, remembering Gretchen's words, "Theodore, dear Theodore!" he thought himself the happiest of mortals.

About five o'clock he entered his own house; and vainly tried to sleep, as he remembered that Reebstock had perhaps recognized him, and might in future shut his door to him. This thought gave him great uneasiness. The next day his sadness had much increased. "I am the most unhappy person in the world," he said. "Old Reebstock will certainly do something terrible. It may be I shall never again see Gretchen. If I could see her but once more!" But I shall never dare to pass the house."

Descending the steps with his sad thoughts for company, he walked slowly along the street, his eyes fixed on the vane and the sign of the brewery, which he could see in the distance. Nothing seemed to be changed. Everything went on as usual. The herdsmen were passing through the village, playing on their bagpipes, and followed by a long line of goats and pigs; the young girls were going to the fountain, their pitchers in their hands; and Kasper Noss stretched out on a bench before the public house, slept quietly in the sunshine.

Theodore gradually approached the brewery, his canvass on his arm. He was passing the door without daring to turn his head, when he heard loud voices calling.

"They are calling me," he said.

The windows of the large room were open, and already a good number were at the tables; burgomaster Weinlad, with his great red face, his large hat on the back of his head, his heavy cane between his legs; the tailor Zimmer, in his gray jacket, his nose besmeared with tobacco, his green cap pulled over his ears; the little barber Spitz, his pewter plate by the side of his bottle, his hair brushed up in a pyramid in the old French fashion, his loud voice sounding through the room; these and many others. Old Barber was placing pans of curdled milk behind the stove, and great sheets of sunshine, filled with motes covered the tables and the seats.

Theodore entered, much agitated. Father Reebstock, in his brown coat with great steel buttons, was sitting near the clock facing the door. Gretchen, who was looking out of the window, dropped her eyes.

The men were talking together. All seemed as usual. But the moment the artist stepped over the door sill, Reebstock raising his arm toward him, cried out:

"Monsieur Theodore, do you love my daughter Gretchen?"

The young man felt himself turn pale. He opened his mouth to reply, but could not speak a word. Reebstock repeated, "Do you love my daughter Gretchen?"

Everybody was aghast. Each one, his glass in his hand, remained motionless looking first at Theodore and then at Gretchen, and then at the brewer. Finally Theodore, his voice half choked by the beating of his heart, cried:

"If I love her?"

He turned to Gretchen with a look so tender and pleading that the young girl ran toward him, and throwing herself into his arms, melted into tears:

The old brewer burst into a great laugh. "Ha! ha! I knew very well that they loved each other," he said. "It wasn't me who needed to be told of it."

All the others, seeing him laugh, cried, "Ha! ha! He is smart, the old Reebstock; he knows everything."

"Well," said the brewer, "since you love her so well, take her for your wife; but stay with me in my house." Then, as he sat down, he added, in graver tone, "You all understand? They are to be married in fifteen days."

And everybody replied, "In fifteen days we will be at the wedding." All of which was done.

Well, Reebstock had grandsons and grand-daughters whom he trotted on his knees. Long afterward, when he was very old, he said to his daughter and her husband:

"My children, remember one thing. We have heaven to thank that we are so happy. I heard the cock crow before the morning, and looking out of the window I saw Gretchen opening her shutters. I was getting very angry, when Providence whispered to me, give your consent quickly for fear they will marry without it."

Theodore and Gretchen admired the wisdom of the old man, and thanked the good Lord who governs everything here on earth as it pleases him.

A FRENCH gentleman who had rescued from drowning a boy that had fallen in the Seine, near Paris, was requested by the lad's father to swim out for the lad's cap, as he was already wet through.

MIDSUMMER EVE.

A sunset glory lines the west
With streaks of crimson. In the pine,
The ring-dove murmurs on her nest,
And myriad golden starlets shine.

Upon the fair, calm hour of night,
As she her sable veil sets fall,
The swallows from the dizzy height
Of lvied steeple twittering call.

As twilight fades, and darkness grows,
Upon the landscape, and the leaves
Of dew-filled flowers, slowly close,
And martins gather 'neath the eaves.

And on the breast of silver stream,
The lilies quiver, while the sigh
Of rustling night-breeze lifts a dream,
Stirs their white blooms, and passes by.

The sleeping swans, with ruffled wings
And head reposing, slow drift on;
The nightingale melodious sings
The blossom-laden bough upon.

The plashing of the mill-wheel falls
Like music on the farm-boy's ear;
As homeward trudging, blithe he calls,
And whistles when his cot is near.

The lights go out, in cottage homes,
The labors of the daytime cease;
Abroad the king of slumber roams,
And in his train are—Rest and Peace.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOT WATER FOR PLANT INSECTS.

Most plants in vigorous health, it is currently stated, will bear an application of water heated to 140 degrees Fah., and most insects infesting them can be killed by water heated to 120 degrees. Hot water is easily applied to house plants, and hence a ready means is furnished for destroying large numbers of plant vermin. A thermometer thrust into the water will quickly show the degree of heat, and by immersing the plants into it for a minute or two the insects will be cooked into harmlessness.

BUGS AND VINES—PREVENTIVE.

A correspondent of the Fruit Recorder says: "Having used the following compound for bugs on vines, I find it very efficient in keeping them away. It is composed of two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, well mixed with one quart of plaster. The turpentine and plaster must be well rubbed together when mixed. Dust the plants or vines with this two or three times a week, and the yellow-striped bug will do the vines no harm, and by putting a small amount around plants and vines on the ground, so as to touch the plants, it will keep the cut-worm away from the plant."

DEEP POTATO PLANTING.

A. C. Stevenson, Putnam county, Ind writes to the Journal of the Farm, of his experience in plowing potatoes in 1871. His furrows were "as deep as he could make them"—he thinks about six or seven inches—and the potatoes were planted in every third furrow. The ground was left in a rough state until it was nearly time for the sprouts to appear, when he harrowed it carefully, making it smooth and killing the young weeds. The crop was "very good," although, from the drought, they were generally a failure about him. He saved labor in planting, and the good harrowing just before the sprouts appeared made easy cultivation; but they were a little slow in appearing, and the labor of digging was somewhat increased.

WHAT FOWLS TO KEEP.

The committee appointed by the Farmers' Club of New York to visit the poultry show and report what breed of poultry to keep, made a report to the club, of which the following is the substance:

What breeds are at present most prized? A.—Different breeders disagree, but it is at present thought that the majority prefer the Houdans, dark and light Brahmas and Leghorns.

Are pure breeds preferable? A.—The pure breeds are better than half-breeds, as layers, but not quite so hardy.

What fowls are best layers? A.—White Leghorns and Aylesbury ducks.

Which grow fastest and make most dressed meat? A.—Creve Cœurs, light and dark Brahmas and Aylesbury ducks.

For the eggs and flesh both, which are the best? A.—Houdans.

For flavor and tenderness of flesh, which breeds excel? A. Houdans, Dorking or game, and Rouen ducks.

For mothers, which have you found best? A. Game and Dorking.

Is the Dorking hardy in climate? A. No.

What feeding and range do you recommend? A. Ground feed in the morning, mixed with warm water, whole grain at night, a little meat occasionally in the winter, with some broken oyster shells, all the range possible, and a good, warm house are all that is necessary.

What is your opinion of poultry raising on a large scale? A. It can be done with great profit if the ground and houses are large enough. Every hundred fowls should have at least an acre.

GRANARIES.

The floors as well as the sides and ceilings of these should be washed with white ley, and whitewashed, before you store away your grain. A plan adopted very largely in this State to get rid of the weevil is as follows: When the granaries are clear of grain, place powdered brimstone in an earthen pan, which for safety is put on the floor in a bed of sand; close doors and windows, and then fire it—the smoke either destroys them or drives them off. The sweepings, before cleaning and whitewashing, should be carefully taken up and burnt, and not left out of doors, or in the vicinity of the bins to breed millions of insects to prey upon the next year's crops. In our last we gave some recipes for destroying rats, and add to the number the following: Give them two or three messes of fresh fish, of which they are very fond, without any poison on them, then scale two or three dozen fish and sprinkle arsenic over them, which the rats will eat with avidity, and thus receive their quietus.—[American Farmer.

A RICH but economical lady, recently ordered "half an ice cream" at a confectioner's in Biddeford, Me., and after finishing it paid her eight cents. Then as she was passing out of the door, she seized a large lump of spruce gum, saying, "I overpaid you half a cent; this will make us about even.

THE IVORY GATE.

BY MORTIMER COLLINS.

When, loved by poet and painter
The sunrise fills the sky,
When night's gold urns grow fainter,
And in depths of amber lie—
When the morn breeze stirs the curtain,
Bearing an odorous freight—
Then visions strange, uncertain,
Pour thick through the Ivory Gate.

Then the oars of Ithaca dip so
Silently into the sea
That they wake not sad Calypso—
And the Hero wanders free;
He breasts the ocean-furrows,
At war with the words of Fate—
And the blue tide's low susurrus
Comes up to the Ivory Gate.

Or, clad in the hide of leopard,
'Mid Ida's freshest dews,
Paris, the Teucrian shepherd,
His sweet Œnone woos;
On the thought of her coming bridal
Unuttered joy doth wait—
While the tunes of the false one's idyl
Rings soft through the Ivory Gate.

Ah, the vision of dawn is leisure—
But the truth of day is toil;
And we pass from dreams of pleasure
To the world's unstayed turmoil.
Perchance, beyond the river
Which guards the realms of Fate,
Our spirits may dwell forever
'Mong dreams of the Ivory Gate.

VARIETIES.

MRS. LINCOLN has arrived in Paris, and intends to make it her permanent residence.

INDIANA is congratulating itself upon the discovery that there are more divorces every year in Austria than Indiana.

AN Indiana postmaster, whose salary is only eighty dollars, had to give five per cent. to the Grant fund.

MANY of the bakers in Milwaukee, Wis., have stopped night work, and will hereafter supply their customers in the evening.

A CINCINNATI butcher tied up his daughter by the hands, so that her toes just touched the ground, and smeared her feet with molasses to attract the flies.

A NEW game has been introduced in England, called "Polo." It is similar in every respect to shinny or hockey, except that the players are mounted on horseback.

"STEEL your heart said a considerate father to his son, "for you are going among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the unpromising young man.

THE beautiful chateau of Chamarande, in the valley of Etampes, a gift of Napoleon to the late Comte de Persigny, will be sold in nine lots in a few days, at the Palais de Justice.

A LITTLE Danbury boy doesn't think his aunt is as pious as she pretends to be, when she puts so much starch in his Sunday shirt that he can't jump over a single post on his way to church.

"WHAT's that?" said a teacher, pointing to the letter X, to a little ragged urchin. "Daddy's name." "No, no, my boy." "Yes it is, I've seen him write it a good many times."

A LITTLE girl in Linden, N. J., while playing with an India rubber balloon, attached to it her mother's pocket-book containing several dollars in money. She carelessly let go her hold, when balloon, pocket-book, and all ascended swiftly out of sight.

A WOMAN in New England, noted for her demonstrative loquacity, dislocated her jaw recently, while delivering a violent oration upon the error of her husband's ways. She could neither speak nor shut her mouth, but remained with tongue hanging out and eyes nearly starting from their sockets till the arrival of the surgeon.

A WONDERFUL instance of self-control is that displayed by Geo. Scott, a New York desperado, who, on being arrested, pretended to be deaf and dumb, and was accordingly let off with a comparatively light sentence. He kept up the deception for two years in prison, and on his release, the other day, went to talking again as usual.

A MAN who was bitten by a dog the other night declared as soon as he recovered from his fright that he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner, "Mad!" shouted the victim, exasperatingly; "what in thunder has he got to be mad about?" He evidently misconstrued the explanation.

THERE is some prospect of a visit in the coming fall from Mario. Several American managers are striving to secure the services of the greatest tenor of the age, and one offer, involving an outlay of $50,000 for fifty concerts, is likely to be accepted by Mario, who is anxious to assure himself *de visu*, of the growth of the country since he visited it.

A SINGULAR instance of canine affection is related by the foreign journals. When Michael Carre, the French dramatist, died, his faithful dog refused every sort of nourishment. After guarding the body, which was exposed according to custom at the door of the deceased's residence, the animal accompanied it to the gate of the church of Argenteuil, and then to the village cemetery. A few days ago after returning home, it expired at the door of its late master's study.

MRS. TOODLES purchased a door plate with the name of Thompson on it; but a San Francisco mother recently accomplished something much wiser and more practical. Her daughter was to be married, and her clothes were properly monogrammed with her own and her lover's initials; but the young man failed to make his appearance and the old lady sallied out and found some one, with his initials, to take his place. The story is told by the San Francisco paper, and it is perfectly reasonable.

THERE is a great advantage in being twins for persons who are iniquitously inclined, for then the minions of the law cannot be sure they have the right culprit, and the chances of escape are something more than doubled. A young lady in Mobile put to flight two dog catchers and repulsed a policeman, and afterward her sister was arrested for the offence. Of course, she had to be discharged, and the officers accompanied her home, but the two sisters presenting themselves together, they could not tell which they wanted, and so gave up the job altogether.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Friends of Reform.

Probably the present canvass is the most important to the well-being of the country that has ever occurred. Principles are at stake, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. The people are called upon to decide, in Pennsylvania, whether the influence of that bold bad man, SIMON CAMERON, shall continue to guide the policy of the State, whether, by placing in the gubernatorial chair and in the Auditor General's office, a pair of his instruments, the great seal of the Commonwealth shall be degraded to the duty of legalizing corruption, and giving the highest mark of the people's approbation to the robbery of the Treasury of the State, and to the effort to deprive the Sinking Fund—made sacred by the Constitution to the payment of the State debt—of no less than NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. These things did HARTRANFT and ALLEN.

We are to declare by our ballots whether this country shall regain its position as a Union of equal States under the Constitution, or whether State lines shall be abolished and the people descend still further the incline which has for nearly four years past, been gradually dropping them into a consolidated military government under the mere forms of a republic. Whether the government was made for the whole people, or whether one portion thereof are to continue to rob, oppress and tyrannize over the other. Whether offices were created only for the transaction of the necessary business of the people, or for the relatives of the President of the United States, and for such others as will best stand the blackmailing which has been in fashion at the White House since the fourth of March 1869. Who then shall we have for President—a man of culture, possessed of a mind capable of grasping the great questions of foreign and domestic interests; or one whose heart is set on the dissipations of watering places, and the greed for money which has led him to make merchandize of the highest offices of the Government.

All these and many other questions equally important, are now before the people for their decision.

THE PITTSBURGH POST

discusses these matters without fear and without favor, truthfully and honestly. It will strike daily against the sore evils now afflicting the country with whatever ability it may possess. It believes the war is over, and that the questions for discussion are the questions of the living present and not of the dead past. It is known and has been known for thirty years as the advocate of the rights of the people; it is the legitimate representative and successor of the first Democratic paper ever issued West of the Allegheny mountains; and now it asks all who are in favor of GREELEY and BROWN, BUCKALEW and the Democratic State and county tickets, and all opposed to the rule of Grantism, to aid in its dissemination; and thereby assist the movement in favor of reconciliation and peace: for it should not be overlooked that the free circulation of the right kind of arguments at this time must add strength to the movement that is destined to rescue our country from the hands of the corrupt and unscrupulous. We send

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Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

WHETHER HOLCOMBE saw BUCKALEW or BUCKALEW saw HOLCOMBE, or they saw each other, in either case who cares?

GREELEY and BROWN pic-nics are the latest. The Germans announce one to be held at Rome, New York, on the 19th.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* predicts that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be given to GREELEY and BROWN.

THE news from North Carolina has somewhat interfered with the pleasures of GRANT's present swing around the circle.

CARRY the news to HIRAM, says an irate Republican who was found gazing upon our rooster, GRANT has gone a fishing and the party gone to ——.

THAT array of Democrats promised by the *Gazette*, who will not vote for GREELEY, has not yet made its appearance, and probably never will.

TITIAN J. COFFEY says that he never received the "addition, division and silence" letter from "WEE" KEMBLE, but KEMBLE will not deny that he sent it.

A PARTY of sap-heads in Cincinnati have organized the "Nellie Grant Blues." They will catch the "blues," double-breasted, by the fifth day of November next.

GRANT gives away seventy-five thousand dollars of the people's money, in order to keep open the bloody chasm, and assist him in his fruitless efforts to hold on to the Presidency.

AIN'T it about time for GRANT to appoint his friend CARPENTER, the affidavit-maker, to a good paying office? He is certainly entitled to something for committing perjury in the interest of the gift-taker.

Hon. HENRY WILSON will take part in the soldiers political mass meeting in this city on the 17th Sept. The only military service he performed in the field that we ever heard of was running away from Bull Run along with HARTRANFT.

THAT blatant demagogue, O'DONOVAN ROSSA, has declared for GRANT. We predicted this, as our readers will remember, when he in company with those other two played-out "patriots," COSTELLO and BURKE, attempted to gull our workingmen at City Hall a few months ago.

SOME wag has written a letter, purporting to have been addressed to GRANT's mother when her dear boy ULYSSES was about seventeen, at West Point. The letter is signed ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT, which might have been his name when he was young, but it was afterwards written ULYSSES SIMPSON—His real name is HIRAM ULYSSES. In names, as in every thing else, he takes whatever comes along.

HARTRANFT, the man who only "borrowed" those seven thousand dollars from his friend EVANS, was in Washington the other day hunting up Government positions for his friends, by which he hopes to advance his prospects. He may as well save himself the trouble, as the people will not make a Governor of a man who is the tool of a ring and whose skirts are tainted—a man who has done his utmost to shield the thieves who robbed them.

NOT one of our first-class neighbors has yet alluded to the card of C. W. ELLIS to the Republicans of Warren county, in which he charges that the ring candidate for Auditor General, HARRISON ALLEN, pocketed two thousand dollars that was placed in a "sealed envelope" for his lobbying at Harrisburg for the pipe bill; he being a member of the Senate at the time. Why don't the papers give the *news* to their readers. Has CAMERON ordered them to suppress anything calculated to injure the due-bill candidate and the rooster ALLEN?

WHEN HARTRANFT was fighting rebels to save the country, Buckalew was intriguing with them for its destruction.—*Commercial P. C.*

Such clap-trap will not save the due bill candidate, as every one knows that when the honest Buckalew was fighting the CAMERON-EVANS thieves in the Senate, HARTRANFT was intriguing to shield them; and when he was caught up he hurriedly paid back seven thousand dollars of the stealings which he received. How much more of the money he pocketed will probably be known soon after he vacates the Auditor General's office, which he is sure to do before many months roll round.

NOT one of the ring organs in this city has yet corrected their lying statements in regard to HORACE GREELEY and the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers. The *Presbyterian Banner* thus alludes to this matter:

About these times look out for political falsehoods. The report that Mr. Greeley had written a letter advocating the pensioning of crippled rebel soldiers, has been flatly contradicted by the parties who have the credit of starting it. * * * At the present day it is almost impossible to prevent a slander from being detected. It does not "pay" for politicians or any body else to tell lies.

THE EMPIRE.

It is the fashion of the parasites of the President to sneer at the idea that the men in power are actuated by any design to subvert our free institutions, and rear an Imperial system upon their ruins. When such apprehensions are suggested, they reply in loud and rotund phrases about the impossibility of such a project succeeding in this advanced age of the world, and among a people so intelligent as are the inhabitants of the United States.

It is true that we have, on an average more intelligence than any other people but it is also true that the watchful jealousy with which the mass of the people in the early days of the Republic, watched the men chosen to exercise the functions of high public office, has greatly diminished.

In the days when the Federalists disputed for power with the Democratic Republican party as it was then called, great principles were discussed; the question then was not what the Constitution *ought to be*, but *what it is*? "To the law and to the testimony," was the motto of both parties, and when a particular measure was shown to be without the provisions of the organic law, discussion ceased and decision became final. Now, unfortunately for the country, one political organization is based upon personal allegiance to one man, and intense hatred to the white occupants of one-half of our settled territory.

What such a state of things tends towards, is plainly to be seen. The man before whom his friends call upon us all to bow down and worship, is purely military. He was taken in early boyhood by the government, and educated fed and clothed by it at its Military Academy. The only kind of government taught there is passive obedience and non-resistance towards his superior officers. He was sent into the army as a commissioned officer, a beardless boy, and placed in command of men far older than himself. To these men he could say "go, and he goeth," or "come, and he cometh," or "do this, and he doeth it." He was absolute over those under his command. He resigned his commission, for what reason it is now unnecessary to say, and being from some cause unequal to the task of earning a subsistence, his father engaged him in the very respectable business of retailing sole and upper leather. In this employment, he remained until—fortunately for him, but very unfortunately for the country—the civil war broke out. His business, the only one he was fitted for, became suddenly the leading business of the country; and the man who could not earn a living in the time of peace, suddenly found himself in full employment at high wages. His failure in peace and his success in war, proves most conclusively that he has no fitness whatever for any but a purely military position—one in which he commands and all others obey.

Aware of the feeling which pervaded the public mind at the close of the war, a lot of smart politicians fearing defeat at the polls, seized upon him as a paying candidate notwithstanding he had no political sentiment in common with them. But regarding him, so far as political principles were concerned, as having a mind like a piece of blank paper, they risked the chance of inscribing their own views upon its vacancy. They succeeded in their game and made him President.

Imperialism had succeeded in France by the downfall of the Republic; why should it not do as well here? In New York a new paper conducted with considerable ability, was established under the significant title of *The Imperialist*, evidently for the purpose of sounding the public mind and learning the depth of the love the people professed for freedom. This experiment failed, but there still remained the military education, which had formed the established course of thought in the mind of the President. The old-time manners and customs which had prevailed at the White House, ever since that building had become the official residence of the President of the United States, were, one by one, ignored. Colonels or Generals in the Army—in defiance of the provisions of more than one act of Congress—replaced the civil secretaries of the President; and the first message sent to the Senate was more in the tone of an *Order from Head Quarters* than any thing else; it was an order however the Senate refused to obey; and SUMNER and SCHURZ and others too, are now under the *ban* for what the President regards as disobedience approaching to mutiny.

But the *military regime* was applied more completely to what GRANT and his followers regard as conquered territory. A Major General in the Regular Army announces who have been elected members of the legislature of Geogia. Another Major General rules by the grace of GRANT over Mississippi, and not only elects himself Governor of the State, but follows up that well-directed blow by making himself one of her Senators in Congress, and is admitted to a seat in that body by virtue of his certificate of election *signed by his own name!*

NAPOLEON professed to rule by virtue of the Constitution of the Empire, and yet his will was the law of France. GRANT professes to rule according to the Constitution of the United States, and yet his subservient followers in Congress, utterly regardless of all duty to the people, clothe him with absolute power which he is in nowise reluctant to enforce by means of the army.

Early in 1871 a law was passed granting to the President full power to judge whenever in any State or part of a State unlawful combinations should be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of that State and of the United States, within such State; or when the constituted authorities were in complicity with or should connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever by reason of either or all of these causes the conviction of the offenders and the preservation of the public safety should become impracticable, the President of the United States, when, the public safety should require it, was authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

To be sure, it was provided that this act should only remain in force until the end of the then next session of Congress; but we all know what efforts the President and his gang of military secretaries made to repeal this *proviso*, and make this abomination the permanent law of the land.

Now all these powers depended for their exercise on the judgment or mere *will of* Gen. GRANT. The law applied to *any* State—to Pennsylvania as much as any other; to any part of a State—to Allegheny county if GRANT chose. What is this but *absolutism*? What odds is it that GRANT goes before the people for election, if he has the power of his own mere volition, to proclaim any State or part of a State in rebellion, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and thereby have us all at his mercy.

The *Commercial* may say this law is not now in force. True, it is not; but we owe no thanks to GRANT therefor. His military whippers-in were on the floor of the House bringing the threats and promises of the White House to bear upon the Republicans—twenty-five of whom bravely left the ranks and ranged themselves side by side with the Democratic members, and killed the reptile that would have poisoned the liberties of the country.

To these twenty-five brave men—the Liberals—every Democrat owes hearty thanks; but for them we would now—every one of us—have been subject to this military ruler.

But, if this thing is now dead—*may it not rise again?*

Surely it will, if GRANT obtains a new lease of power. He has given us a specimen of how he wishes to rule us, and the people will be blind to their own welfare, and recreant to the trust confided to them, if they fail to defeat him; and to defeat him so badly as to give a lesson to such men, that will last for at least a century to come.

THAT IRISH DEMAGOGUE O'DONOVAN ROSSA MAKES A CONFESSION.

In a communication to the *Sun* of New York, this "patriot" says:

But when you come to speak my thoughts—when you say, "ROSSA thinks he can control the Irish vote for GRANT," you say something that is unjust as regards my assumption or presumption. ROSSA thinks he cannot control the Irish vote for any one. He has reason to know that the Irish vote is controlled by tricksters, who in the name of Ireland, traffic upon the credulity of the most honest portion of the Irish people.

Notwithstanding all which Mr. ROSSA will not deny that he is a hireling of the Ring, and that he was paid to make a speech at City Hall, Pittsburgh, in the interests of GRANT. We charged it at time; it was not refuted and he in company with his friends, COSTELLO and BURKE who were on a like mission got out of town and have not been seen here since. Of course he cannot control the Irish vote—he has lost their confidence—but then when we think that an honest confession is good for the soul, we can afford to stop just here.

ONE DAY'S WORK.

The Radical organs, no doubt, will try to make it appear that their disastrous rout in North Carolina does not amount to anything. The returns so far give the Democracy a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Auditor General, Superintendents of Public Institutions and Works; six out of the eight members of Congress, and last, though not least, a United States Senator. Besides her electoral vote is assured for GREELEY and BROWN.

WILL DO GOOD.

A number of leading Radical papers are apprehensive that SUMNER's letter will drive off as many whites as it will attract blacks. We beg of these disquiet folks not to be troubled on this score. Senator SUMNER speaks for and to the black man, who, like himself, are Republicans, and satisfies them that they can vote for Greeley without changing their creed or name. No one expects that a Republican Senator from an inflexibly Republican State would consider it necessary to proclaim himself a Democrat because he opposes GRANT. He will accomplish his purpose much better in the manner he proposes, as there are hundreds of thousands just like him in the Republican ranks, who only want to be assured that they are not to be denounced as traitors to their principles or to be gobbled up by Democrats, to act and vote just as SUMNER and SCHURZ and TRUMBULL and other leading Republicans do.

THE DEMOCRATIC—CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Radicals placed entirely too much dependence on their accustomed devices, when they predicted a convincing triumph for their party in North Carolina.

They knew how they had carried elections before, when they felt it was *absolutely necessary* for them to succeed, and having prepared all their usual appliances in doubled, trebled; yes, quadrupled quantities, they felt entirely certain of a victory. The Hon. JOHN BECK proved, from record evidence, that they had taken nearly $200,000 from the National Treasury, under the broad account of Federal "court expenses,"—how much more the leaders (always excepting GRANT, who *never* pays,) contributed is not positively known and perhaps never will be. Then they began their game by *flattering*(!) poor North Carolina, deluding her,—do you mind?—with making an obscure county Judge in that State, a reformed rebel,—one SETTLE—President of their Convention, at Philadelphia. The stupid fellows did not remember that this SETTLE was not only an office-holder, but an office-holder who had drawn outfit and pay as Minister to Peru, ($10,000), but had never gone to Peru—not a step.

Then they sent down BOUTWELL (to talk financial!) and told the negroes that they must stick to him, for that he had all the money—yes, "all de money in de whole country." Of course the darkies listened with great glee to Massa BOUTWELL, when he told them they must never be friends with their former masters. And then to North Carolina went the eloquent COLBATH—we forgot—it was *not* COLFAX—but they are very much alike—but it was HENRI WILSON who went down to tell the North Carolina darkies that HORACE GREELEY, their old friend, was a humbug and a fraud. But all did not answer the purpose. While GRANT is meandering among the "thousand isles" of the St. Lawrence, his dark-colored party in North Carolina are swept down by the current of popular indignation, and are of no more account than a log of rotten drift-wood on the grand river where he disports himself!

Now the Democrats did not make any extravagant calculations about North Carolina. It is a very comfortable thing to have the nice little premonitory triumph we have had there to be sure. But really, we did not look for so much. How could we, seeing that North Carolina had given the Radicals last year ten thousand majority and seeing the fearful efforts they had made? We saw enough all about us to assure us of victory in November, and did not trouble ourselves very much about North Carolina.

But she has fallen into our capacious basket as ripe and very acceptable fruit, and we endure the accident thankfully. We had thought that the Presidential campaign might possibly be active and perhaps more bitter than such contests usually are—but the result in North Carolina smooths our path to victory very decidedly. What trick, what device, what starting-hole our enemies will resort to now, we do not know, but the teeming *Commercial* will no doubt inform us very soon. [Perhaps that ingenious company has a letter from FERGUSON—he lives at Chappaqua—this will throw light on the subject.]

But all sorts of levity aside, we are profoundly thankful to the Democratic Conservatives of North Carolina for the fine entertainment they have spread before us. They have conquered very opportunely, and we tender them our heartfelt congratulations. And as this first very important battle in the present campaign, has been so handsomely fought and won by *Democrats and Conservatives*, our tickets for the remainder of the canvass might very properly be styled *Democratic-Conservative* tickets. Let us accord all honor of the Conservative citizens everywhere who are willing to join with us to hurl from place and power the rogues and oppressors who are covering our country with obloquy and shame at home, and disgracing us throughout the world!

ALARMING.

We hear that a very respectable lady of this city, belonging to a "loyal" family, spent a summer at *St. Catherines* in Canada, at the same time that the Rebel Commissioners were there; and that a member of her family, who is a strong friend of GRANT, paid one or two visits to that point during the same period.

We call the attention of our friend, the agent of the *Commercial Printing Company*, to this mysterious affair.

THE DIRT EATER.

Look on This,	*and Then on This.*
If the charges against HARTRANFT are not disproved they will be accepted as true by the people. It will not do to make HARTRANFT our cand date.	Close up the ranks; stand to your guns men, and under the leadership of the heroic HARTRANFT you will march to certain triumph.

First he is a thief, and soon after he becomes "the heroic." The *Dispatch*, no doubt, is faithfully carrying out the orders issued from CAMERON's headquarters.

IT will be discovered that the bulk of the money sent by BOUTWELL out of the Treasury, to buy voters in North Carolina has been stolen, and not distributed, which may account in some measure for the melancholy falling off in the Radical vote. The carpet-baggers are so accustomed to steal that it is difficult to wean them from their ways.

NOT A PACK OF SHEEP.

GRANT'S Washington white-washer, the *National Republican* having made the assertion that not one of the colored citizens of that city would follow SUMNER's advice, a dozen or more of the most prominent and wealthy colored men of the National Capitol publish a card in that paper, stating that they indorse Mr. SUMNER's letter, and advise their fellow citizens to profit by their example and support the Liberal ticket. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1872.

We the undersigned, having read the following in your issue of this morning, namely; "We have not yet seen or heard of one colored man in this city who will accept his (Mr. Sumner's) advice, or approve his course; and we hereby throw our columns open to all who desire to announce that they will be guided by his advice, or wish others to be guided by it," meaning the Hon. Chas. Sumner, we therefore are willing, not only to announce, but to affirm our readiness to accept his advice and follow his teachings, knowing as well as we do what he has done for us as a people, long before the editor of the *Republican* had made up his mind to become of the number of our now many friends. We, therefore, declare his motto to be ours: "Unity of the Republic, equal rights to all, and reconciliation."

(Signed)

David Fisher, Sen.,	R. W. Thompkins,
W. H. A. Wormly,	Chas. A. Fleetwood,
J. J. Kitchup,	John B. Butler, Jr.,
John A. Gray,	Wm. J. Wilson,
James Wormly,	H. M. Brown.
George D. Johnson,	

In response to another challenge from the administration organ, eleven more colored men headed by Dr. A. T. AUGUSTA published another letter approving SUMNER's present position. The "organ" will not likely repeat its challenge.

We venture the assertion that no ring organ in this city will dare to give these colored patriots a hearing, as they were afraid to do when Miss GIBBONS, a colored teacher, was kicked out of the Miller street colored school to make room for a young white lady, the daughter of a Radical school director.

THE FIRST GUN.

We are not disappointed in the result of the recent election in North Carolina. Having faith in a Supreme Power who rules among the Nations of the earth, we could not believe that the reign of evil was to be perpetual; and the result has accorded with our expectations.

Glorious old North Carolina! In spite of the money of the government; in spite of the terrors of the deputy Marshals with their ready-made warrants of arrest; in spite of the United States Army—in spite of the devil and his agents, the ball has been started. It will go on from strength to strength until GRANT-ism will become a thing of the past, at which our children will look back upon with horror; and with amazement that the American people had ever submitted to such bald tyranny and robbery so completely combined.

To the brave Democrats and Conservatives of North Carolina, the whole North sends gratulation.

BEGINNING TO SEE.

We must give the *Gazette* credit. It is not so stupid as it was, as will be noticed by the following extracts taken from its Saturday's issue:

MR. BOUTWELL was not at all adopted to that latitude, [North Carolina] and accomplished very little.

We have no disposition to underrate the importance of the result of the election just held. If the State has been carried by the Liberal by five thousand, or even three thousand majority, it shows that the contest will be closed and the struggle fearful.

The people are generally in favor of President GRANT's re-election. There is no reason why his majority should not be a magnificent one. But if his friends lack in effort, and permit the Liberals to stump the State and country without check or hinderance, leaving their arguments and appeals unmet, relying on the supposed steadiness of the people to carry the election, the result can only be disastrous.

The Philadelphia *Press* also talks in the same strain and declares that—

The Republican party of the North, to win, must work. The campaign this fall will be no sham battle. It will require the sternest resolution and the greatest efforts to win. If GRANT is to be elected it must be by the votes of the great Eastern, Middle, and Western States. Pennsylvania will be the turning point of the struggle, and we find ourselves crippled here by a ticket unworthy of our party and its cause. If out of the field, and GRANT would carry the State by a greater majority than we gave him four years ago.

THE HOLCOMBE REPORT—WHAT FORNEY SAYS ABOUT IT.

Judge Black and Buckalew sent by Stanton. The last Prop.

The editor of the Phil. *Press*, who was Secretary to the Senate at the time and conversant with the facts makes the following statement:—

The report of Professor Holcombe, one of the so-called Confederate Peace Commissioners, dated November 16, 1864, which has been given to the press from the rebel archives recently purchased, contains but little information not already known, and is devoted mainly to an explanation and defence of the commissioners in their proceedings. But one statement in this report invites to the statement of an additional fact, of which we happen to have knowledge.

Holcombe speaks in his report of interviews he had at Niagara Falls with Gov. Hunt, of New York, and a number of other gentleman, including Judge Black and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, but does not state the fact that Judge Black's communication with him, with which Mr. Buckalew was casually connected, was upon the *express request of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and with a full understanding between him and Mr. Stanton with reference to its objects.* This was the truth, the Judge writing to Mr. Stanton the results of his visit immediately after it took place. His communication to Mr. Stanton can doubtless be found among the records of the War Department, unless retained by the latter among his confidential papers.

Will the *Commercial* please copy?

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wails from the Organs.

[Gazette.]

UNCERTAINTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[Dispatch.]

DEMOCRATIC GAINS REPORTED.

LATEST BUT INCOMPLETE RETURNS.

[Commercial.]

NO DEFINITE RETURNS RECEIVED.

[Mail.]

YESTERDAY'S FARCE.

MORE VOTES THAN VOTERS.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

A STUFFED DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

MERRIMAN'S MAJORITY PROBABLY 5,000

THE following officers of the Government are now absent from their duties:

Hon. U. S. GRANT, President.

Hon. MR. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MR. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. MR. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. MR. CRESSWELL, Postmaster General.

General BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor.

Hon. ALLEN RUTHERFORD Third Auditor.

Hon. J. MARTIN, Sixth Auditor.

Besides a large number of clerks detailed to do election duty in Maine, North Carolina, and Georgia.

DURING the session of the Baltimore Convention, the following wager was made between Col. A. K. MCCLURE and Mr. ALFORD, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana. If Pennsylvania should give a larger majority for Mr BUCKALEW than Indiana does for Mr HENDRICKS, the Indiana Democrats are to bring and present to the State of Pennsylvania a prize banner appropriately inscribed. If the majority for Mr. HENDRICKS should be large than that for Mr. BUCKALEW, the friends of Mr. BUCKALEW are to go to Indiana and present a similar banner to that State.

WE do not see in any of the organs that attention which seems due to Mr. A. T. STEWART'S testimony as to the way the money was raised to buy GRANT'S Long Branch Cottage. The organic outcry has been that GRANT has not received any presents since he became President. The showing that the thirty-five-thousand-dollar cottage was a present, is, therefore, uncomfortable.

A German Paper on Wilson, the Know-Nothing.

[From the Chicago Freie Presse.]

The candidate of the Grant party for the Vice Presidency, Henry Wilson, has written a letter, stating that certain newspaper reports, which were sent to him contained lies, and that he had always advocated the principle of equal rights for all. Founded on this mere tittle-rattle the Grant press makes an effort to whitewash this worthy gentleman of the accusation of hating foreigners.

With respect to this argument we wish to call attention to the fact, that it is not even stated, what assertions said reports the contest of which Wilson denounces as lies, contain. We further call attention to the fact that Wilson never denied having been a Know-Nothing, for the assertion that he has always advocated equal rights is a phrase which amounts to nothing, considering the fact that, on the ground of "equal rights," the Know-Nothings demanded that the foreign-born citizens should have lived in this country 21 years, the same period which a native has to be here before he be privileged to exercise the right of voting.

Mr. Wilson cannot deny the fact that he was the leader and Grand Master of the Know-Nothings in Massachusetts. If the gentleman would undertake to free himself of the accusation, we challenge him to deny, not with equivocal phrases, but with plain words, that:

1. He belonged to the Know-Nothing Order.
2. He was Grand Master of the Know-Nothings in Massachusetts.
3. That he made speeches as such Grand Master, in which he spoke very disparagingly of foreign-born citizens, accusing them of want of intelligence, and seeking to deprive them of the right of voting for 21 years.

The Gushing Patriots.

The grand display of disinterested patriotism which is to take place in this city will be marked at its true value when the people read the following sample of the "soldiers and sailors" who are going to give vent to their gushing patriotism on that wonderful occasion.

We give a list of the high-minded and unselfish patriots from Brooklyn, N. Y., who are to be present on that occasion in order to form a portion of what may very appropriately be called *the Imperial Guard.*

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

H. O. Jewett,	Fredric Cochen,
William A. Green.	E. T. Langford.
Henry M. Connolly.	Hynon Kalb,
J. N. Rowan.	Henry Dawson jr.,
George D. Weeks.	Geo. W. Stillwell,
William De Lacy.	James F. Wood,
William Burnett.	Daniel J. Gillen.

REVENUE GAUGERS.

A. H. Doty,	E. H. Little,
George W. Middleton,	Jacob Davids,
S. H. Middenbury,	James Woodenbury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTORS AND DEPUTY-COLLECTORS.

Addison Farnsworth.	Charles Warren.
James Tanner,	J. H. Storrey,
A. C. Tate,	N. G. Williams,
Geo. F. Tate,	E. C. Parkinson.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERKS.

C. B. Clobridge,	James M. McLear,
D. K. Kimberly,	James Failey,
J. A. Miller,	A. D. Limberger,
Wm. B. Hoyt.	

REVENUE OFFICERS.

John W. Selvage,	Philip F. Brennan,
Adrian F. Beagen,	Walter Thorn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Mitchell, Sup't U. S. Works, Ft. Hamilton.	Gen. James Jourdan, Benj. F. Tracey, U. S. District Attorney.
I. S. Cotlin, Ass't U. S. District Attorney.	Isaac Van Keuren, Letter Carrier.
Charles B. Tobey, Navy Yard.	Geo. A. Wallace, Navy Yard.
John Hall, Pension Ag't.	

Oh, ye Assistant Assessors, Revenue Gaugers, Custom House Inspectors, Deputy Collectors, Clerks, Revenue officers, and miscellaneous, how patriotic ye are!

MY LAMB'S HOLIDAY.

BY CORNIE WILLIAMS LAWS.

The gray clouds come and weep and go,
Pa'ing the scenes of the world be ow;
And all the fields are drowned in mist,
The fields that the dawning sunlight kissed.
What shall I tell you my little one,
On whose sweet face the early sun
Crept with a glorious, golden glow,
As I pressed her lips, one hour ago?
How shall I tell my sleeping one,
Of drowning fields and shrouded sun?
The fields she thought to tread to-day,
The sun she thought to shine alway.

The gray clouds come and weep and stay,
And darker, sadder, grows the day,
And o'er the hills where forests wane,
There sounds the march of coming rain.
What shall I tell my dreaming lamb,
In her soft white gown, and palm to palm?
How can I tell her of dismal rains,
And rivers that choke the flowery lanes?
The lanes she dreamed of all night long,
As filled with bloom and summer song.

Ah! me, the clouds may stay or go,
My lamb is dumb to all below;
She will not know it rains this way
When up in the light of God's sweet day,
She will not know the bloom-filled lanes
Are lying dim in drifting rains,
She will not know, my wakened one,
Of drowning fields and shrouded sun,
And this is thy holiday lamb! sweet lamb
In my sinless robes with palm to palm.

A Gunpowder Plot in San Francisco.

The central part of San Francisco was startled last night, at eleven minutes past twelve o'clock, by a tremendous explosion, which seemed to the startled hearers like that of a powder mill, or of some large works at a distance. Owing to the lateness of the hour and stillness of the night, the report was heard for more than half a mile in every direction. Thoughts of another nitro-glycerine affair flashed across the mind of a Call reporter, who was returning home from his labors for the night, and he hastened in the direction whence the sound proceeded. Instead of discovering some mere accident, as he had expected, he discovered that one of the most diabolical outrages which it has been our lot to record for some time past had been attempted on the lives of the inmates of a house on Pine street, by some scoundrels, who endeavored to rush the guilty souls of those in the building into the presence of their Maker without a word of warning or preparation.

The household is situated at No. 532 Pine street, on the corner of Quincy, a small alley running parallel with Kearny street, near Dupont, and is kept by Fannie Woodward, and was formerly kept by Mrs Palmer. The building is a large two-story brick, and extends back about sixty feet. The principal door is on Pine street. On Quincy alley, about thirty feet from the corner, is another entrance, where are placed two strong doors, one on the street, and the other about three feet inside a square hallway with the intervening space.

In the rear of the second door is a short passage, in which most of the damage was done. On the north and to the left of the entrance are two small rooms, one used as a parlor and the other as a bedroom. To the right of the entrance is a fine room, and further on a long passage leading to the Pine street door, and from which open two large parlors. The basement is occupied as a dining room, kitchen and store room, the latter being directly beneath the Quincy street entrance. The upper story is divided off into several rooms.

At the time above mentioned the inmates were startled by a loud explosion at the Quincy street entrance, and the deafening noise was made more terrible by the falling of plaster and ceilings. The whole house was immediately filled with smoke and the smell of burned gunpowder, and, to add to the confusion, all the gas was extinguished. The inmates appeared to be paralyzed with fear; but others shortly afterward arrived, and the gas was again lighted.

The scene which presented itself is hard to describe. The outside door on Quincy street has been smashed into hundreds of pieces, which were scattered all over the street. The casements of the window had also been torn to shreds and the pieces were scattered on the floor. The passage running east was blocked by a pile of *debris*, consisting of plaster, glass, railings, &c., piled in confusion. The plate-glass, half an inch thick, on the floor, was broken into small pieces, and the skylight, eighteen feet above, was in the same condition. Scarcely a square inch of plaster was left on the laths, which were broken in many places. The parlor, to the north of the passage, was in a similar condition. A large and handsome wardrobe, with mirror doors, had been thrown to the ground and entirely demolished. A large mirror which hung against the wall had also been thrown to the floor, and broken into a hundred pieces. The handsome furniture did not escape, but added to the scene of destruction. The parlors near the Pine street entrance were also damaged, but not to such an extent as those in the rear of the building. The rooms up stairs were also shattered and stripped of plaster.

At the time of the explosion five persons were in the back parlor, and three others in the basement, and the others were in the front of the building.

One of the inmates stated to our reporter that she was sitting on the sofa in the rear parlor at the time, and saw a light flash, which was immediately followed by an explosion and the fall of furniture. At the same time a blast of heated air and gunpowder rushed into the room, completely blinding her at the time, and rendering her unconscious for the moment. All was darkness. The others gave statements to the same effect. Upon examination of the premises it was evident that a torpedo, made of gunpowder, had been thrown into the hall between the two doors on Quincy street, with the intention of damaging the house, if not of murdering the inmates. The smouldering covering of the torpedo was found on the opposite side of the alley, but quickly burned out, leaving no trace from which to get a clear idea of its construction. The concussion was so great that it broke the transom over the Pine street door and carried away every inch of glass. The cause at present appears to be a mystery. A body of police, under Captain Douglass, arrived after the explosion and took possession of the premises. Thorough examinations of the premises were made by Captain Douglass, who will work the case up with all diligence. Miss Woodward, the keeper of the house, told our reporter that she had a suspicion of who the perpetrator of the deed was, but at present it is withheld from the public. The escape of the inmates was wonderful. [San Francisco Call.

AN Ohio paper addresses the following caution to its readers: To whom it may concern: Look not upon the water melon when it is red, nor upon the stewed cherry when it giveth its color in the cup; at the last it biteth like a soft-shell crab, and stingeth like the cholera morbus."

A LITTLE girl of five summers was the happy recipient of a velvet cloak, of which she was very proud. One day soon after, she was discussing her dresses, their beauty, style, &c., when her mother, by way of nipping her vanity in the bud, said: "My dear, do you not know there are more important things to talk about than dresses? Quickly she replied: "Oh, yes mamma; velvet cloaks."

Decline and Fall of Watering-Place Hotels.

The N. Y. Tribune dilates upon the exorbitant charges of hotel keepers at the watering places. The flight to Europe, we are told, has been increased by the exactions, impertinences and insolent oppressions of the baronial clerks and proprietors; and for the same reasons, with few notable exceptions, the famous places of summer have fallen into doleful dumps. The case is very clearly set forth by a correspondent, who writes from Saratoga as follows:

The present season is the poorest ever known to the hotel keepers. It is now the last week of July, and it is safe to say that fashionable sumner hotels are not half full, and that in many instances not more than a quarter of the rooms are occupied. Hotels of wide celebrity—hotels whose advertisements read so attractively that it seems as if they must be overcrowded, are not paying their running expenses. There is even, with but a few guests, an absolute necessity for keeping up the standard of the table. Armies of servants have been engaged for the season, and must be paid and fed. Rent must be provided for, and altogether, unless August changes the whole aspect of affairs, many of our rural hotels will change hands after this season.

* * * * The present season was entered upon with fear and trembling, especially as the number of hotels had greatly increased of late, and several new and very attractive resorts had just been opened. But repentance came too late. If the goose which laid the golden eggs was not killed, she certainly was seriously wounded and had become exceedingly shy and timid. The primary cause of all the trouble lay in the high rates of board; the secondary, in the incivility of landlords, or rather of their subordinates with whom the traveling public had been brought into contact. The mere nominal price of board was always much enhanced by extraneous charges—by the fees to waiters, bootblacks and porters, and by the prices of carriage hire, &c.

Time-Keeping Flowers.

The flowers of certain plants are so sensitive to the effect of light and heat that they open and close at exactly the same time each day, marking the sun's altitude and inclination. This fact was made by Linnæus, the great botanist, the basis of many experiments and observations, resulting in the arrangement called his "floral clock." It consists of three divisions, containing flowers that open and close earlier or later, according to the state of the atmosphere. This was the "meteorological division," and indicated the state of the weather. A "tropical division," as it was called, containing flowers that marked sunrise and sunset, and a "horological division," consisting of flowers that opened and closed at fixed and invariable hours.

It is a curious fact that there are twenty-four varieties of plants whose blossoms open successively at the different hours of the day and night. Looking over his list we find the day-lily opens at five o'clock A. M., and evening primrose at five P. M. Midnight belongs to the "cactus grandiflorous" or night-blooming cereus, whose magnificent flower expands and diffuses a subtle perfume soon after sunset, gradually unfolds, and then closes before day dawn, when its strange mission is ended. The African marigold opens at seven o'clock in the evening and closes at four, if the weather be fair. If it does not open, rain is certain the next day. It is said the flowers of the water-lily close and sink into the water precisely at sunset, rise again to the surface and expand with sunrise.

Pliny describes the lotus of the Euphrates, which follows the same order; and the reverence which was paid by the Egyptians to the lotus is supposed by some to be from its associations with the sacred Sun. Flowers and fruit of the lotus are engraven on Eastern tombs and monuments, and adorn the heads of their sculptured deities. Besides the "floral clock," there is a floral calendar, in which each month is marked by its own loyal flower.

Rascally Deception.

About one month since two men plasterers by trade, claiming to be from New York, obtained work in the suburban village of Mount Pleasant. By their apparent good conduct they soon gained the good will of many of the inhabitants, and particularly the favor of two young ladies, one of whom, after a short acquaintance, engaged her heart and hand to one of the strangers. Last Friday was the day appointed to come to the city to fulfill their engagemement.

They came accompanied by the friend of the bridegroom and his lady-love. But alas! for the slip between the cup and the lip. While waiting for the happy hour to arrive when the ceremony was to take place, the gentleman got into a controversy as to the genuineness and value of a gold watch worn by the bride expectant, and a handsome ring on the finger of the bridesmaid that was to be. To settle the question, the would be bridegroom proposed to take the watch and ring to some jewelers for the purpose of testing their real value. The ladies, suspecting nothing, readily assented; but in submitting to a test of their golden treasures, they tested also the genuineness of the heart's affections of their lovers. Whatever the former may have been, the latter were found waiting, for neither of the men have been seen since by the waiting maidens. After suffering anxiety and anguish for several hours, they sought the omnibus to take them home, "sadder if not wiser," than when they left.—[Cincinnati Times.

A Grasshopper Storm.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

A. R. Bayliss, Esq., formerly of this city, now storekeeper for the Northern Pacific Railroad at the second crossing of the Cheyenne River, is responsible for the following remarkable story which is a good one, whether true or not. He has a neat house there and has taken great pains to make a garden, and has been so eminently successful that all the officers of the road who have passed by have complimented him in high terms upon it, but now he has no garden; it has disappeared. On the 3d inst., he writes during a severe thunder storm an immense cloud of grasshoppers darkened the air and settled down over his place, they covered the whole ground, and, desirous of finding out the extent of the visitation, he took a carriage and drove out finding that they extended about three miles each way from him, six miles in all. Millions of them, he writes, are hurled with violence against the house, and killed, so that he "wheeled away ten barrow loads of them." They left not a green thing visible after taking their supper. They remained about twenty-four hours. There; if any one can tell a bigger story than that, or write it with an ordinary pen and ink, let him come on.

MIDSUMMER.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Where tangled vines, like knotted snakes,
Trail duskily from tree to tree;
Where glaring skies, when morning wakes,
Hang burning o'er the sea.

Where birds, like flashing jewels, swing
From lazy boughs, and hushed as death
Lies the glassy sea's far-sweeping ring
Beneath the wind's hot breath.

There my luxuriant throne is reared,
My vassals roam earth, sea, and sky;
While o'er the world their course is steered
Their will, their life, am I.

Northward they hie, starring sweet brooks
With languid lilies creamy white;
Drowsing deep dells and shadowy nooks
With scents of calm delight.

Wooing blush-rose hour by hour,
Out of lithe, stately, pale-green stems;
Witching gold bees from flower to flower;
Strewing rare wood land gems.

They steep the land in loveliness,
Weave charms about the purple hills;
Make dear the soft wind's loved caress,
Voice rivers and cool rills.

Still onward, where the steel-blue wave
Mirrors the white-winged polar bird,
Where castled ice the waters lave,
My couriers are heard.

Heard in the crackling, moving field,
Seen in the stir of waking life;
In stars and sky and sea revealed,
My welcome signs are rife.

Queen, till the shrill pipe of the breeze
Recalls my vassals to my side;
Then face my charms and ministries
O'er earth and waters wide.

Oh, rare delights my kingdom holds,
When in His love which ever shines,
And earth and sea and heaven enfolds,
My rose the Year entwines!

—[Appleton's Journal.

THE FASHIONS.

(Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.)

SUMMER SUITS.

The suits which are exhibited at most of the furnishing houses have been made for the present season. White dresses, organdies, lineus, grenadines, batistis and bareges prevail. Many of the organdies and lawns are very elaborately trimmed with the material, while the white suits are trimmed with Hamburg edgings, and what are styled "standard trimming," and the linen, the batiste and the colored grenadines are finished with fringe or lace of the same shade. A grey organdie has the bottom of the skirt trimmed with seven narrow ruffles which are divided into equal parts by a ruffle of moderate width, which runs up and down; these perpendicular ruffles, which are placed about fifteen inches apart, are finished at the top by black velvet bows.

THE OVERSKIRT,

which is finished with a single ruffle, is looped at the sides and back with velvet. The waist is a blouse, with the plaits finished on the edge with a narrow binding of velvet, and basque ends which are attached to a belt are finished in the same manner; the sleeves have a wide ruffle with a black velvet bow above it. Our lawns and organdies have the skirts flounced at the back from the bottom to within a short distance of the waist, while in front one wide flounce is sometimes seen, or three or four narrow ones, which run up to meet an apron front, which extends to the side seams of the skirt. White organdie polonaises, which are to be worn over colored silk dresses, are elaborately trimmed with ruffles and Valenciennes lace. Handsome white pique and washing satins suits are trimmed with fine white muslin plaits and ruffles; others are flounced and otherwise trimmed with Hamburg insertions and edgings.

OF BLOUSE WAISTS.

there seems to be an endless variety. They are only generally adopted for morning toilette, but they are frequently seen with costly and elaborately trimmed silk skirts. White linen, batiste, seersucker and striped lawns and muslins are the fabrics generally selected.

READY MADE UNDER CLOTHING.

Immense quantities of ready-made under clothing are exhibited. These garments vary in price according to the material used, or if muslin according to the quality and the trimmings. A night dress made of good linen, finished with embroidery may be bought for nine dollars, although a garment of poorer material may be had for five. Linen drawers are from

TWO TO SIX DOLLARS A PAIR.

Linen chemises with embroidered bands vary from three dollars to seven. Cotton chemises, made of fine muslin and fully trimmed, are offered for five and six dollars apiece; when plain they may be purchased for one. Drawers are from one dollar to three dollars and fifty cents, and good night dresses cost two dollars. Plain tucked walking skirts are from one dollar twenty-five cents to three and four dollars.

The Eloping Highflyer of Boston Cuts a Dash in San Francisco.

A Boston correspondent of the Portsmouth Times has the following story of the exploits of a female forger, and says that the source of his information is a reliable one. The lady is the wife of a well-known Bostonian, and by a bold forgery she succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money from one of the banks in this city. The particulars, without going into details, are as follows:

"About two months ago a very beautiful, lady-like and accomplished woman arrived in San Francisco by the overland railroad, and booked her name at one of the fashionable hotels as Mrs. Geraldine, from Boston, Mass. She had a large amount of baggage, and was supposed to be the wife of a millionaire, as she represented that she expected to meet her husband in San Francisco, who had been a successful merchant in China for several years. She stated that although he had not met her as she expected, she had received letters from him informing her that business delayed him in China, and he had instructed her to enjoy herself until his arrival, as became her fortune. She attended balls and parties and received very polite attention from some of the "first families." Things went on hummingly until a few days ago, when a detective made his appearance on the scene, and informed her that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. ——, of Boston, and that she, the pretended Mrs. Geraldine, was the identical person he was after. He told her it was his duty to arrest her for the crime of forgery. She stoutly denied the soft impeachment, but when she was informed that her husband had instructed the officer, if she would quietly go to Boston with him and return the money, she would not be exposed, she admitted that she had obtained $9,000 on a check to which she had forged her husband's name, and had fled to California to meet her lover who had been in China. She gave the officer $7,500, which she had in her trunk, and returned to her Eastern home. It is said she is now very repentant, and, with tears, asks to be forgiven.

A Funny Mistake.

The Brussels "Echo du Parliament" tells a pleasant story of an Englishman and his wife, who, not knowing a word of German, but being able to express themselves well in French, resolved to visit Berlin and Dresden. At Berlin they have been recommended to a hotel, whither they were riding in a hack, when all at once the lady espied an imposing edifice, upon which were inscribed in large letters the words "Hotel Radzievill." She cried out, "There is a beautiful hotel, and the situation is splendid." "Suppose we go there?" suggested the husband. "All right." It was done as soon as said. The driver was stopped. There were several ladies about the hotel, but none of them spoke either English or French. However, the servants were made to understand by gestures that they were to take in the luggage, and the travelers were ceremoniously conducted into an apartment. The lady asked by signs for a sleeping room, to which she was led, and on her return said to her husband: "I never saw in all my life a hotel so admirably furnished. Come and see the chamber and sleeping room!" Having dressed, our English folk lunched and announced to the servant that they would dine at five. They went to walk. On their return a gentleman of distinguished appearance entered their room, saluted them, and said something in German which they did not understand. The Englishman thinking him a little familiar, replied carelessly in English, "Good morning. How do you do?" And the stranger withdrew. A delicious dinner was served. When the servants had gone, "My dear," said the gentleman to his wife, "all this is excellent. This, hotel is evidently first class. But it must be very dear, and as a matter of prudence it will be well to ask for the bill to-morrow morning." But he neglected to do so, and two days more passed like the first. At the last bill was asked for, but it was not brought. "I am beginning to be a little uneasy, my dear," said the husband. "Surely no one could be better cared for than we are here, but I am persuaded the charges will be frightful." At that moment the gentleman of distinguished appearance entered, and the following dialogue took place:

The Stranger. "I am Prince Radzievill."

The Englishman (rising and bringing a chair).

"To what may I attribute the honor of this visit?

The Prince. "You have evidently taken this house for a public hotel."

The Englishman. "Certainly."

The Prince. "Well, this is my private house, my hotel."

The Englishman was so astounded that he could make no reply, and could not explain the mistake of his wife, who, in the greatest consternation, began to tell the Prince in English that the word "hotel" over the door had caused her error. The Prince, who saw their confusion, politely expressed his satisfaction at having given hospitality to English people, and begged them to remain a few days longer that he might enjoy their society. Of course the invitation was politely declined. The Englishman succeeded in making the servants accept a few presents, and the Prince insisted upon accompanying them to a real "hotel" in his own carriage. Prince Radzievill is the Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

Cloud Bursts in Nevada.

Many persons confound the waterspout with what is commonly known as the cloud burst, yet a moment's consideration will show them the difference. Waterspouts are frequently seen on the ocean or upon the broad lakes, and proceed from a whirlwind gathering the water and whirling it upward in a heavy column to clouds. These can be seen at a long distance, clearly defined, carried in the direction traveled by the wind, and are decidedly dangerous customers to come in contact with. Many a good ship, missing and never more heard from, doubtless has fallen victim to some overwhelming waterspout. It is said that they can be broken at a distance by a lucky cannon shot, but if the spout is broken by the ship itself, sure and speedy destruction must follow. Whirlwinds produce a similar effect on land, and out on the deserts to the east of here are frequently to be seen large columns of sand thus whirled upward, reaching from the plain to the clouds above. Cloud bursts occur in the summer season during heavy thunder storms, and are simply rain showers of sudden and extraordinary violence.

Some over-laden cloud sailing over a mountainous locality merely turns its watery contents loose, and it comes streaming down, flooding the hill sides, from whence the water flows in sheets into the ravines. So sudden is the flood, that where not a drop of water has been seen for weeks or months, a large, turbulent, overwhelming torrent comes pouring down, carrying away trees, rocks, and everything else before it washing away railroads, bridges, toll roads, houses; in fact everything in its way. One of these floods thus pouring down a steep, dry mountain canon, frequently shows an advancing front of logs, bushes, huge boulders, and similar debris, twelve or fifteen feet high. Woe to any unlucky teamster who happens to be passing with his loaded wagon along the bed of the canon. Those who understand matters are able to guard against the impending calamity by getting their wagons out of the ravine and up on the hillside as far as possible; or if they have no time for that, they will unhitch their animals and give them a chance to escape. Instances are known where one of these clouds-bursts have occurred on some broad slope, where, having no ravine to carry off the water, it has ploughed and torn a channel for itself of great depth and extent. This is the proper season of the year for cloud bursts, and as one of greater or lesser magnitude visits Gold Hill or Virginia nearly every season, one may be expected before long. [Gold Hill News.

Seaside Suggestions.

Beech nuts are not found on the ocean shore.

It won't do to call a rich real estate operator a ground swell.

A few raw servants in the dining room and you will not have to go to the beach for breakers.

Don't put on airs at the shore, the sea air is the only one visitors enjoy.

When the married couples enter the dining room is a good time to see the tied coming in.

Many a man not a minor understands how to take out his oar when he rows to a point, who has "put in his oar" in the wrong place when he rose to explain.

It has been suggested that yacht captains take a hermit on their excursions, for they would be sure the craft had her anchorite.

Young ladies at fishing resorts must give some attention to bait to ensure a good catch.

Don't be offended if your friend calls our "few lines from the beach" fish lines.

It isn't the few feet of water you have to fear in bathing so much as the under toe.

Armorial bearings of the ocean—The Crests of the Waves—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE OLD FENCE RAIL.

It lies and rots by the roadside,
Among the withering weeds;
The blackberry vines run o'er it,
And the thistles drop their seeds.

Below the Miami murmurs:
He flows as he always flowed;
And the people, eastward and westward,
Travel the National Road.

At times a maiden's glances
Gild it with tints of dawn,
But the schoolboy snorts with his nostrils,
Kicks it, and hastens on.

Above it the pioneer's chimney,
Lonely and rickety, leans;
Beside it the pioneer's garden,
Is a wildering growth of greens.

It was split by the stalwart settler,
One of the ancient race,
And the hands of his tow-haired children
Lifted it into its place.

Years after the gawky lover
Sat on it, dangling his heels,
While his girl forgot her milking,
And the pen with its hungry squeals.

Ah, the rail has its own romances,
The scenes and changes of years:
I pause whenever I see it,
And drop on it several tears.

Precious Gems.

It would very much enhance the interest attaching to gems if their history were more easily traceable. No doubt a large proportion of the finest stones have had very varied fortunes, and if they had speech could tell us tales compared with which the famous "Adventures of a Guinea" would be but a dull story. Not the least interesting would be told by the whilom precious possessions of the sovereigns of France. What a world of emotion must they have witnessed! Where are the rings and bracelets which Marie Antoinette wore on that dreadful day when the wretch, young Druet, recognized the fugitives at Varnes? Perhaps adorning the shoulder of some Newport or Saratoga belle. At the ex-Empress sale recently, a ring was sold of an ex-Empress even more unfortunate. This was described as a "Marquise ring with a pink diamond, surrounded by brilliants, formerly the property of the Empress Josephine." What hours of triumph and of agony this, too, had probably seen. Joyous bours of Malmaison, when she was enjoying a greatness thrust on mortal woman before, and times of ineffable bitterness, when she was sacrificed to the insuperable ambition of the most selfish of men.

Probably a large proportion of the finest gems have passed part of their time in *la belle* France. Prior to 1789 there were superb collections in that country. Indeed, it proved very fortunate for their possessors that they had sunk so much in this apparently very unremunerative investment, for it stood them in stead when the flight came. From 1790 to 1792 an enormous stock of gems was thrown upon the London market. One of the persons who turned the misfortunes of his neighbors to the most profitable account was the celebrated Thellusson, a native of Switzerland, who had acquired wealth as a merchant in London. He bought largely, at ludicrously low prices, it is said, and thus helped to heap up the vast fortune which he bequeathed in a manner which he imagined would make it in future days one of the greatest in the world—one hundred and forty million pounds sterling. Rundell & Bridge, the Crown jewelers, who were to the royalty of England what the famous Boehmer & Bossange, of diamond necklace fame, were to poor Marie Antoinette, also "did remarkably well," and Mr, Rundell's great nephew and heir, Sir John Nield, Bart., M. P., no doubt is insome degree indebted for these handles and appendages to his name to the terrible energy of Messrs. Robespierre, Danton, Murat & Co.

The very finest diamonds now come over here. Probably many purchased at poor Eugenie's sale are even now on their way to these shores. In London they will not give the price. Not long since a diamond merchant there broke up a hundred thousand dollar necklace composed of stones selected with great care. He could not find a purchaser. Jewelers charge immense prices, but then they have to keep an enormous capital in stock, which for months, sometimes years, yields nothing.

When Mrs. Sidney Smith married the young couple had no ready cash wherewith to furnish their modest home, but, by good luck, Mrs. Sidney had inherited a splendid pearl necklace. They took it to Hamlet—then the Tiffany of London—and were highly delighted to exchange it for crisp bank notes amounting to $2,500. Years after, when the miles of fortune had amply descended on them, Mrs. Sydney was making a purchase at Hamlet's, when she lit on a splendid pearl necklace. "I knew every bead at once," she said. The price was demanded. The clerk who was serving her took it lightly up, and replied, as though it was the merest trifle, $7,300. Such is the slender margin which the deviations of jewellers reserve to themselves against loss. The fashionable auctioneers of such articles must also make a pretty good thing of the sales. It came out in some chancery proceedings relative to the sale of the late Marquis of Hastings' jewels, that the auctioneers would not conduct the sale under seven and a half per cent. at which rate they must have cleared on the Empress' jewels over fifteen thousand dollars in one day. They must nightly offer up prayers for French revolutions.

Things You Need Not Expect.

Ever to have a new servant that does not think your house "the hardest place she ever lived in."

Ever to have a mechanic finish a job on the day promised.

Ever to get a discount on your bill for gas light.

Ever to see men hung for murder in New York city.

Ever to have the laundry people send home your washing promptly in hot weather.

Ever to get a bill for plumbing work that won't make your hair stand on end.

Ever to see a tragedian, who will not point out how little his rivals know of the art.

Ever to find a newspaper reporter who has not among his stock of phrases "devouring element," "launched into eternity," "all went merry as a marriage bell," "the happy pair," "packed house," and "Oliver asking for more."

Ever to find a man who didn't want to make "a little more money."

Ever to find a stylishly dressed young lady, who, after a party, won't know what most of the "other girls had on."

Ever to get your money's worth buying berries by the box.

Any prices within reason at fashionable watering places.

That a large class won't consider it no sin to steal umbrellas and repudiate newspaper bills.

Ever to find an old theatre-goer who will not lament "the decline of the drama."

Or an old merchant that will not condemn "the style of doing business in this fast age."

An old maid that has not refused half-a-dozen offers of marriage.

Ever to find an editor who is not of the opinion that his paper is one of the most influential in the country.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A Child Wife.

They have had a lively case of the sensational order, in court in Mobile. George W. Fagan, aged 24, ran off with and married a girl named Alice Childs, aged 13. The law of Alabama not permitting the marriage of children, the couple went to Mississippi and had the knot legally tied. They then returned to Mobile, and the parents of the girl had them both arrested and brought into court. The charge against Fagan was abduction. There being no charge against the girl she was introduced as a witness. Old Mrs. Childs, who had been in bed for eight years, was brought into court on a lounge. Her evidence was given under great excitement. She remarked that she had often shot at a mark and hit it, and helpless as she was, she wanted to put her aim to the test. She had never seen Fagan, but threatened in court to shoot him at sight. Mr. Childs, the father of the girl, was present, and less demonstrative.

When Alice was called as a witness and made her appearance, the old woman fumbled in her pocket and asked the Judge if she might with propriety, shoot the child. The child took no notice whatever of the movement and was perfectly calm. She said: "I left home on my own free will. I am satisfied and have nothing else to say."

Fagan was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of abducting a female under 14 years of age from her lawful guardians.

It was in evidence that Fagan is an industrious young man of respectable family, and that he is devotedly attached to his child-wife. She, on her part, had an opportunity to prove that she fully reciprocates his affection and desires to live with him in peace.

The Judge in view of all the acts acted the part of a Solomon. He said: "Let the girl be discharged from all restraint and left at liberty to go to her parents or her husband as she may elect." She unanimously elected her husband.

He refused to give the bond of $1,000 and went to prison. And she saying: "My place is with you, George," went along; and the couple are now living happily together in jail as man and wife, secure from the attacks of storming parents and parents-in-law.

VARIETIES.

THE newest fashionable London tint is called the "Isabel"; it is a species of stone color.

IF thine enemy wrong thee, buy each of his children a drum.

THE Liberal candidate for Governor of Illinois will drive the Radicals into a Koerner.

MR. HOLME, of St. Louis, killed his wife, and his family now cry, "What is Holme without a mother."

A LADY with two marriageable daughters informed a gentleman that one was a "blueet" and the other a "bronze."

A DANBURY lady thinks that men who chew tobacco ought to be muzzled when on the street.

IN the diamond regions of South Africa people find diamonds in the gizzards of the chickens.

BUFFALO BILL challenges the world to a trial of buffalo killing, and wagers $1,000 that he can kill more in any given time.

IN what way does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him out, looks him through, and then shuts him up.

TEN minutes from the City Hall to the Grand Central Depot—three miles—will be the time on the New York underground railroad.

A LITTLE boy in Buffalo bled to death from the effects of a wound in the leg, caused by a glass bottle which was thrown at him by a playmate.

NILSSON'S bridal presents are reported to have amounted to 12,000 pounds. Six tons of such things must have made a very heavy show.—[Low. Courier.

A FARMER had a calf so contrary, he said, that he "had to pull his ears off to make him suck, and pull his tail off to make him let go."

A YOUNG lady at one of the seaside watering places died recently from the too great shock to her system, caused by plunging into the cold surf.

IRON shingles have been recently patented, and are said to be less expensive than slate. They are made about six inches by thirteen in size, and fasteu with headless nails.

IT is estimated that soothing syrups kill 159,000 children annually, which must be anything but a soothing statement to the mothers who put their children to sleep by their use.

A GOOD-NATURED traveler fell asleep in a train and was carried a few miles beyond his destination. "Pretty good joke, this, isn't it?" said he to a fellow passenger. "Yes, but a little too far fetched," was the rejoinder.

MRS. CHARLES MOULTON has arrived in New York from Paris. It is said she will not sing in concert during the ensuing season, but efforts are making to have her appear in oratorio.

THE New York Independent was utilized at Worcester for covering the circus hoops through which the performers were to leap. Not the first time it has covered up "rings."—Boston Post.

TIPSY JOCKEY—"A pint o' whisky, please sir." Publican—"Ye'll get no whisky here, McTavish. Haven't I told you in plain English? D'ye want it in Latin or Greek? Tipsy Jockey——"No, thank ye, sir; I want it in a bozzle."

A MODEST bachelor says all he should ask in a wife would be a good temper, sound health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, pretty figure, good connections, domestic habits, resources of amusement, good spirits, conversational talents, elegant manners, and money.

KANSAS advertisement: "Engaged—Miss Anna Gould to John Candall, City Marshall of Leavenworth, Ks. From this time henceforward and forever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attentions."

ONE young lady at the Ocean House, who calls butter "buttaw, waitaw," wears nine diamond rings on one of her hands, and a bustle on which she last night unconsciously carried Charles Augustus Fitznoodle's blue ribboned straw hat from the lawn to the bluff.—[Long Branch Letter.

THE occasional item that goes the round of the papers, that an aged person has cut new teeth, is thus explained? It often happens that teeth break or decay, and leave a stump in the gum. The gum closes over the place, and the incident is forgotten. As years go by, the jaw and the gums shrink; the long-buried stump is in consequence laid bare, aud is hailed as a new tooth, and mentioned as a kind of wonder.

A Washington dispatch says that Dr. Houard has forwarded a claim for damages—for his imprisonment by the Spanish government—to the American Consul at Cadiz. His claim will probably come before the Spanish-American Commission sitting at Washington.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
HON. S. LANE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
445 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:

JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. R. Cowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	E. A. Lambertson,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

THE Henderson (Ky.) *Reporter*, which has heretofore refused to support the Baltimore ticket, has now come out in favor of GREELEY and BROWN.

It is a little—just a little—singular that Democratic papers quote oftener from the Philadelphia *Press* than from any other paper in the State claiming to be Republican. Why is it?—*Dispatch.*

Because CAMERON does not control its columns this campaign.

GRANT'S treatment of the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war is having its effect. The shooting of a German by a negro at Richmond, Indiana, because he hurrahed for GREELEY is a notable instance.

THE chairman of the Republican State Committee of California, S. S. TILTON, bolts GRANT, and has been elected President of the Liberal Committee. These changes begin to look as if they will continue during the whole summer.

To all the charges against CAMERON and his retainers, against HARTRANFT and ALLEN, EVANS and YERKES, the *Commercial*, *Gazette* and *Dispatch* have never a word of defence. Have they not one poor word of encouragement to Republicans to vote the whole ticket.

RADICAL journals are disposed to blame BOUTWELL for their defeat in North Carolina. One of them goes so far as to say, that his speech at Raleigh was a most unfortunate one. The North Carolina election clearly indicates that the policy of keeping open the "bloody chasm," and oppressing the people of the South, will no longer be tolerated. The people insist upon clasping hands—they are sick of GRANT'S policy of "let us have peace."

THE Democracy of Beaver county held their Convention on Monday. It is reported to have been the largest and most enthusiastic ever held there, every district being represented, the delegates numbering one hundred and sixty. From the proceedings published in another column, it will be noticed that resolutions endorsing the action of the Baltimore Convention were adopted unanimously. This is as it should be.

WHILE our Democratic cotemporaries are publishing the speeches of their Northern champions, why not now and then at least, let their subscribers know what is said by GREELEY'S orators in the South.—*Dispatch*

All of which is decidedly cool in the "independent" CAMERONIAN organ, when we remember that it daily refuses to print the *news* in regard to the stampede from GRANT to GREELEY all over the country and in this State from its due bill candidate to the honest BUCKALEW. Why, the *Dispatch* even neglecter refuses to correct its mistatements in regard to that Bingbampton affair! It is afraid that it might hurt its friends, CAMERON, HARTRANFT, EVANS & Co.

SWEARING THEM IN.

WILLAM W. SMITH Esq., of Washington Pa., is not disposed to remain a silent witness to the numerous departures from his kinsman's standard, and has commenced to swear in the faithful for ULYSSES, by carrying around a small pass book, in which he asks the autograph of all who will pledge themselves to vote for GRANT. He will not admit of any dodging-sign or depart from me, in his cry. It is to be presumed that WILLIAM will capture sufficient to make up a respectable body guard when his cousin shall next visit Washington, which will be after his fishing excursion on the St. Lawrence. Won't somebody pass around the hook in this neighborhood before the GREELEY fever catches the whole of the Rads?

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, says the contest this fall between GRANT and GREELEY is between the "boys in blue and the boys in gray." Among the "boys in blue" who are supporting Mr. GREELEY, we notice conspicuously the following:

Gen. Hooker, California;	Gen. Meade, Penn.;
Gen. Hancock, Penn.;	Gen. Banks, Mass;
Gen. McClernand, Ills.;	Gen. Slocum, N. Y.
Gen. Kilpatrick, N. J.;	Gen. Mahon, Indiana;
Gen. Pleasonton, N. Y.	Gen. Barbridge, Ky.;
Gen. Blair, Missouri;	Gen. Schurz, Missouri;
Gen. Ward, Ohio;	Gen. Steedman, Ohio;
Gen. Wiley, Ohio;	Gen. Morgan, Ohio;
Gen. Barns, Ohio;	Gen. Heath, Ohio;
Gen. Whitley, Illinois;	Gen. McClelland, N. Y.;
Gen. Buell, Ohio;	Gen. Banning, Ohio;
Gen. Moore, Ohio;	Gen. Tuttle, Iowa;
Gen. Hazen, Ohio;	Gen. Black, Indiana;
Gen. Haskill, Indiana;	Gen. Kerby Smith, Pa.

These and all the "boys in blue" who fought under them are for GREELEY and peace.

HOW MUCH IS GRANT WORTH?

There will be some whin now by the tender-hearted Radical brethren, who see, as every body sees, that the North Carolina election has declared the doom of Mr. GRANT, "Would you "turn out the President who saved the "country(!), and who has a very moder-"ate fortune indeed—forgetting that he "gave up a life office at $18,000 a year, "and *stooped* to the Presidency!"—this is one form of the appeal that may, and doubtless will, be made

Now let us make a little calculation, and see whether the American people have not settled with GRANT and paid him well for military and other services, even supposing the bargain to be as FORNEY stated it. We all remember that curious statement of FORNEY'S, showing how the *inner Radical circle* induced GRANT to run for President. GRANT was "general of the army," a life office with a salary of $18,000. He thought that was a "pretty good thing," and he did not want to give it up for four years in the Presidential office, which would only bring him in $100,000—and his sponsors feared he would not hold office for more than four years. But FORNEY says that it was suggested that there would be large presents and contributions from the rich men of the country, who were penetrated by a sense of gratitude to GRANT for that he saved the Union, and above all, that he saved their money.

Very well—that being the understanding with GRANT when he was elected, let us see how he has come out of the "trade"—that is the trading of the office of "General" for that of President—assuming that he must quit March 4, 1873.

In the spring of 1865, when the war ended, Mr. GRANT was not worth any money to speak of—unless, which we think is possible, he had his Philadelphia present—a house worth $40,000. He enjoyed the emoluments of the office of "General" for say two or three years, at about $18,000 a year. In March, 1867, he was translated into the Presidency. What has he made since the war, or rather what has he now? Let us see:

700 acres of land in the suburbs of St. Louis, worth not less than $400 an acre is	$280,000
His house in Philadelphia	40,000
His house at Long branch—[one he built and one was given to him] say	70,000
The house that S. J. BOWEN did not get in Washington, or the proceeds of it	$65,000
Stock in Seneca Stone Quarry	20,000
Blooded stock, comprising horses cattle, bull pups, &c—say	20,000
Making a total of	$495,000

Now, if there is any mistake in these extimates, we would thank our Radical friends to point them out—that is if any *deductions* are to be made—we know very well they will not make any additions. Now GRANT'S private fortune is not less than *four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars—not a dollar less.* Remember, we have not counted his possible cash in bank, nor all of his Bank and other stocks—nor his wines and segars, of which he has no doubt whole cellars and closets full—for he has been receiving them from office expectants ever since he has been in office.

We must now figure a little and see how much better he has been paid for "saving the country" (which same identical service was exclusively done by STANTON and LINCOLN, each of them, as we have often been told.) If he had remained the "general" only,

His Salary for the four years would have been	$72,000
His house in Philadelphia, bagged	40 000
Other acquisitions, say	70,000
	182,000
Deduct for expenses	30,000
Balance	$152,000

So he would have been worth about $152,000 if he had not taken the Presidency—or say $340,000 less than he is now. But then his military office was for life, and that might make it worth (if he could have *sold* it) say $50,000 more, taking the life insurance estimates, as showing his chances of life during which he could have enjoyed that office—*after* March next.

We presume, (we are liberal in the concession) that he has saved nothing of his $100,000—four years' salary—considering that his wine and cigars, which probably constitute his greatest expense, were generally sent to him as presents, it is not likely he has spent $25,000 a year. But we let that all go, or say that it went to pay for the farm—and say that he is worth *only* $495,000 to-day! and with this handsome fortune GRANT will leave the Presidency. Who will not admit that he has been most handsomely paid for what he has done?

But how was it with the other Presidents—about their means when they retired from the public service, and about their taking of presents,—WASHINGTON was rich when he went into office—no richer (he said) when he came out of it—and took no presents, while President.

JOHN ADAMS went out of office poor, and took no presents.

THOMAS JEFFERSON went into the public service rich, came out poor, and died penniless—he took no presents.

JAMES MADISON died very poor—his widow had to live by the sale of his writings, some of which, we believe, were bought by Congress. MADISON took no presents.

JAMES MONROE left the Presidency *very* destitute. He was buried at his son-in-law's expense. No presents.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS lived very economically—and retired in moderate circumstances. Soon after his retirement he received a considerable legacy from a relative, which made him comfortable. No presents.

General JACKSON, as we all know, went out of office almost insolvent. He also, we know, *rejected* presents, although he, too, *certainly* saved the country, as every body now believes—he took no presents whatever.

MARTIN VAN BUREN went out of office as he came in with a small competence. No presents.

Gen. HARRISON died very poor, after rendering signal if not *saving* services to the country. No presents.

JOHN TYLER went out as he came in, very poor. No presents.

JAMES K. POLK left office as he came to it, with moderate means. No presents.

Gen. TAYLOR and Mr. FILLMORE and Gen. PIERCE, and Mr. BUCHANAN all went out of the Presidency no richer than they came in. None of them took presents.

Mr. LINCOLN came into office with some means—he went out, leaving a moderate estate. His claims to pecuniary reward were certainly equal to Mr. GRANT'S. No presents.

ANDREW JOHNSON went out of office as he came in—no richer; though he had splendid opportunities. He rejected and returned a carriage and horses sent from New York. No presents accepted.

And this is the list of the Presidents, and how they lived, and how they left their exalted office. But, we shall be, we are told by some ardent money-loving GRANT man—"Perhaps nobody offered them presents." On the contrary we say that most of them were offered presents, and doubtless *all* of them could have had presents on the terms that GRANT got most of his—that is, "a fair trade"—a good present for a good fat office—this is the way that GRANT did it—and there were no doubt *some* men during any Presidential term that would have bribed any President to give them office as GRANT was bribed, with large presents.—if they could.

"Bribed!"—Well that is an ugly word! Only think of WASHINGTON, or JEFFERSON being bribed to confer office. Let us say "persuaded." Yes, GRANT was *persuaded*, as no other President ever was, to reward the givers of gifts with office. But enough! GRANT is worth $495,000!!!

Yet he is the only President who was always ready to take a present, and yet was so long and frequently absent from his post. "Let us have peace!"

DEMOCRATIC DECENCY AND RADICAL BLACKGUARDISM.

In alluding to President GRANT'S present pleasure tour, the *Gazette* is pleased to notice the cessation of partisan bitterness—says that GRANT "has been warmly welcomed by all classes on his journey through the State of New York," and that—

At Watertown, where the President was stationed when a young officer, he made a very genial and pleasing reply to the address of welcome. Senator CONKLING made a brief speech also, in which he pointed out the gratifying fact that in the tender of hospitality politics had borne no part, and that Democrats vied with Republicans in extending a hearty welcome to the President of the Republic. "It is noticeable," said Senator CONKLING, "that in the heat of an exciting Presidential campaign, the partisan has sunk in the patriot, the citizen and the neighbor. I am glad to attest my own personal obligation to the Democrats for their graceful and courteous acts.

All of which is true as preaching. The Democracy, while they have no love for GRANT, are ever ready to honor the President of these United States. But then how humiliating it must be to "all the decency party," when they look back at the treatment received by the President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, in this, the banner Republican county of the Union, a few years ago. It has not been so long since but that it can easily be remembered that when the then President of the United States attempted to address our citizens from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, a mob, composed entirely of Radicals, hooted him down, and yells from the housetops greeted him as a "drunken son of a ——," and no Radical paper in this city at that time had a word to say in denunciation of the conduct of its followers.

It is not at all pleasant for us to refer to the disgrace put upon our people at that time by the scum of the Radical party, led on by some few men who we are since convinced are mortified at the part they took in the affair—but in justice to the Democracy, which is the decent party, we think an allusion to this matter at this time is demanded, and should President GREELEY after he is elected see fit to visit this city we hope that our Radicals will not repeat the reception accorded President JOHNSON, but that they will take pattern from the Democracy, and if they cannot see fit to receive him as our President, at least let them not insult him.

THE New York *Sun* and the Pittsburgh POST don't like O'DONOVAN ROSSA because O'DONOVAN ROSSA don't like GREELEY.—*Dispatch.*

For the information of our neighbor we state that THE POST gave its opinion of the blatherskite ROSSA, at the time he in company with those other "patriots" COSTELLO and BURKE tried to gull our workingmen at City Hall, and which was several months before GREELEY became the Democratic candidate for President. So it is not because "ROSSA don't like GREELEY."

THE NEGRO VOTE.

There exists a great misapprehension in relation to the number of negroes entitled to vote in this State. We are informed by a leading GRANT Republican, that there were twenty-six thousand negro votes in this State which would be cast as a unit for HARTRANFT. Let us see how this is, we reprint in another column the census report of the number of negroes in every county in Pennsylvania, men, women and children which amounts to 65,294, being divided by six, gives the number entitled to vote at 10,882. The whole negro population in Allegheny county is 4,459, which would furnish 743 votes. As there will be an attempt to repeat in this direction, we would advise our friends throughout the State to take the census report which was collected altogether by Radicals, as a basis for operations. They must show their tax receipts and prove a residence in the district they claim to vote in, the same as white people.

WHAT FORNEY SAYS.

The Due Bill Candidate and the Treasury Thieves Worse Than Tweed and His Gang.

(From the Phila. Press 6th.)

BUT WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT SUBMIT THAT PENNSYLVANIA SHALL BE GOVERNED BY INCAPABLES AND CORRUPTIONISTS, AND THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHALL BE RULED BY A MAN COMPARED WITH WHOM TWEED IS A SINNER OF THE MILDEST TYPE.

ULYSSES THE SILENT rises from the mahogany dining table presented him by an admiring furniture man, and which is covered with the choicest articles of plate and cut glass, all presents from office-seekers or toadies. He takes another gift cigar, and puts several more in his gift cigar case.

"PORTER, will you ride?"—briefly addressing PORTER the so-called Secretary, whose services are paid for by the people.

"Thank your Excellency, yes," replies PORTER.

Then ULYSSES THE SILENT walks forth on his yielding velvet gift carpets:

He takes down his gift hat, from his hat-rack, that was a present. Also, his gift duster for the road. He gets into his gift carriage and spreads his gift lap-cover over his knees—first having duly drawn on his gift riding gloves.

Then he takes up his gift "ribbons" drawing them over the shining backs of his gift horses, and reaching for his diamond mounted gift whip, and tells the spirited span to "go."

Or perhaps he is to drive four-in-hand on this occasion. If he chooses to, he has gift horses enough, no doubt. But they say that the expense of feeding has grown so heavy, that GRANT is beginning to look into the mouths of any new gift horses now sent him. If they are any way old, the giver may possibly get them back again.

—But such is the state taken every afternoon at Long Branch by ULYSSES THE SILENT. The discouraging reports of the canvass, which make PORTER, the first Lord of the Bed-chamber, and DENT the USHER, so unhappy, don't trouble their master a bit. He smokes, and perhaps he *thinks* that he thinks,—but we will wager a trifle that his chief reflection is that if they dispense with his presence at Washington after next March, they cannot take from him the many presents they have given him. His fine farm at St. Louis will then and thereafter have the sole blessing of his presence and his presents also.

WHY DID NOT GRANT GO TO THE SOLDIERS' HOME?

About the 5th of June last, when the Liberal Convention was to be held at Cincinnati, it was announced with great unction in some of the Radical papers, that General-President-GRANT was not going to Long Branch this summer. He intended to retire to the *Soldiers' Home* near Washington—a very pleasant retreat where other Presidents went sometimes—where GRANT himself, "a soldier tired of war's alarms," and, like the rest of the battered old veterans—whose company he would very much affect, of course—he could "smoke his pipe in peace."

But, then, Mr. GRANT declined to go to the Soldiers' Home, as arranged for him. He would rather not, so they sent HENRI WILSON—the candidate that he preferred for Vice-President, to tell him that he had better not go to Long Branch, but that he had better spend the summer quietly at the Soldiers' Home. President GRANT then refused absolutely. He is a man of few words, but he was unusually voluble on this occasion.

"No, sir," said he, "I will not spend my summer in the malarious district of the Soldiers' Home. I have promised to go with TOM MURPHY to the races at Long Branch—and, mind, WILSON, I always keep my word—or—or to anybody but such fellows as ANDY JOHNSON and that Dutchman, SCHURZ—no, sir—you don't want to go to the races, I know—you can talk—go and talk—But "(and then Mr. GRANT, to the great surprise of HENRI WILSON, quoted Shakespeare.) "Dost think, because *thou* art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and al?"

—And so WILSON retired abashed, and his Majesty went with TOM MURPHY to the races at Long Branch.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Taken from the Census of 1870, as reported by Radical Officials, with the number of votes in each county—estimating *one* voter to each six of population, the same proportion shown by the general Census:

Counties.	*Population.*	*Voters.*
Adams	565	94
Allegheny	4,459	743
Armstrong	179	29
Beaver	330	55
Bedford	485	81
Berks	424	71
Blair	386	64
Bradford	489	81
Bucks	1803	300
Butler	42	7
Cambria	98	16
Cameron	12	2
Carbon	65	11
Centre	266	44
Chester	6233	1039
Clarion	26	4
Clearfield	135	22
Clinton	195	32
Columbia	144	24
Crawford	481	80
Cumberland	2015	336
Dauphin	2972	495
Delaware	2744	457
Elk	64	11
Erie	389	65
Fayette	1503	250
Forest	7	1
Franklin	2462	410
Fulton	151	25
Greene	513	85
Huntingdon	299	49
Indiana	186	31
Jefferson	88	11
Juniata	226	37
Lancaster	2861	477
Lawrence	117	19
Lebanon	74	12
Lehigh	40	7
Luzerne	766	128
Lycoming	851	142
McKean	24	4
Mercer	277	46
Mifflin	223	37
Monroe	205	34
Montgomery	1237	206
Montour	79	13
Northampton	186	36
Northumberland	133	22
Perry	140	23
Philadelphia	22,147	3,691
Pike	113	19
Potter	22	4
Schuylkill	384	64
Snyder	33	5
Somerset	45	8
Sullivan	5	1
Susquehanna	249	41
Tioga	94	15
Union	162	27
Venango	483	80
Warren	104	17
Washington	2,031	338
Wayne	41	7
Westmoreland	559	93
Wyoming	10	2
York	1,233	206
Total	65,294	10, 885

The above calculation shows the largest possible number of votes the Radicals can honestly get from their negro allies in Pennsylvania. As "drowning men catch at straws," the Radicals are already consoling themselves with the assertion that their negro contingent will be 26,000 votes in this State. Or rather, we should say that the Ring is trying to inspirit its dupes with this statement, as it does with the absurd pretence that they will carry Philadelphia by 15,000.

It will be seen that *one* voter is conceded for every *six* of the population, in the above table. It is probable that *one* for every *seven* is nearer the truth. But we have taken the average shown by the census of the whole country. As the Anti-GRANT men can see by the above, *all* the votes that the negroes can honestly poll, great vigilance and decisive measures must be taken to prevent them from counting the vote at 26,000 or more, as they propose to do.

Of course every negro must comply with the preliminaries required of white voters, such as sufficient length of residence, payment of taxes, &c. It is not to be permitted that the *fifteenth amendment* will render unnecessary all other qualifications and remove all restrictions. Yet such seems to be the notion of the negroes and their Radical friends.

As protection against fraud, let them be carefully counted in every district in the State, and the members returned to the headquarters of every county committee. In this way we may be able to prevent the attempt so insolently threatened, to make *one negro vote* equal to *two and a half votes* polled by white men. That would be a little too much of the *fifteenth amendment.*

The Radical boast that they will get every negro vote, is probably true, and it is a pity for the dark-colored voters that it *is* true. If they would listen to CARL SCHURZ'S advice and divide their votes according to their political convictions (if they have any ideas of public policy) it might be better for them. But this they will not do,—and on one thing they may depend, the Democrats will not court their support nor cajole them with promises. Let them follow the Radical flag. They are joined to their Radical idols—let them alone. Only do not let the Radicals vote them more than once on the same election day.

AND now the howls of the bull pup organs will be directed toward Gen. FARNSWORTH who has come out for GREELEY. With SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, SUMNER and KOERNER, BANKS and TIPTON, et al, they have been kept very busy of late.

HARTRANFT'S record is before the world. We challenge his supporters to disprove that he speculated with the funds of the Commonwealth—that he did his level best to shield the EVANS gang who plundered the Treasury and that he received part of the stealings. Is such a man fit to be Governor of Pennsylvania? "Our statements are taken from the public records and we challenge contradiction."

THE COLORED POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Taken from the Census of 1870, as Reported by Radical Officials.

Adams	565	Juniata	226
Allegheny	4,459	Lancaster	2,861
Armstrong	179	Lawrence	117
Beaver	330	Lebanon	74
Bedford	485	L-high	40
Berks	424	Luzerne	766
Blair	386	Lycoming	851
Bradford	489	McKean	24
Bucks	1,803	Mercer	277
Butler	42	Mifflin	223
Cambria	98	Monroe	205
Cameron	12	Montgomery	1,237
Carbon	65	Montour	79
Center	266	Northampton	186
Chester	6,233	Northumberl'd	133
Clarion	26	Perry	140
Clearfield	135	Philadelphia	22,147
Clinton	195	Pike	113
Columbia	144	Potter	22
Crawford	481	Schuylkill	384
Cumberland	2 015	Snyder	33
Dauphin	2,972	Somerset	45
Delaware	2,744	Sullivan	5
Elk	64	Susquehanna	249
Erie	389	Tioga	94
Fayette	1,503	Union	162
Forest	7	Venango	483
Franklin	2,462	Warren	104
Fulton	151	Washington	2,031
Greene	513	Wayne	41
Huntingdon	299	Westmoreland	559
Indiana	186	Wyoming	10
Jefferson	68	York	1,233
TOTAL			65,294

THE following in regard to the due bill candidate is from the Philadelphia *Press*:

Auditor General Hartranft is a member of the State-treasury Ring, and has speculated very largely and made quite a fortune. That he had several business transactions with Yerkes that cannot strictly be called legitimate, the latter has sworn to. That he wrote the followipg letter to that gentleman, none of his friends or organs have denied:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, December 21, 1871.

DEAR YERKES: Calhoun telegraphed me to day for money, and I had to give him a check for $8,700, which he will present to you to-morrow (22d). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went West in the afternoon, and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want done I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do.

Yours, most truly,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you certificate of deposit to that amount. J. F. H.

Yet General Hartranft, according to the Ring journals, never had any connection with Yerkes. The last named is a convicted felon, and his solemn oath that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks and carried the same "*with money of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*" which Hartranft had caused to be deposited with him by the State Treasury, ought not to be received!

THE election in West Virginia occurs Thursday, August 22. The only State ticket in the field is that nominated by the Democrats, which is as follows:

Governor.....Johnson N. Camden.
Auditor.....Edward A. Bennett.
Treasurer.....John S. Burnett.
Attorney General.....Henry M. Matthews.
Sup't. Public Schools, Benjamin W. Byrne.
Judge C't. of Appeals, A. F. Haymond
Judge C't. of Appeals, James Paull.
Judge C't. of Appeals, J. S. Heffman
Judge C't. of Appeals, C. P. T. Moore.

The only interesting feature of the canvass is a contest for the Governorship. The present Governor, JOHN J. JACOB, who has hitherto been a Democrat, was defeated for renomination in the Democratic State Convention. He subsequently announced himself as an independent candidate for Governor, and the Radicals resolved to give him their support and nominate no ticket of their own. It is possible that he may secure some Democratic votes, but the bulk of his backing will come from the partisans of GRANT. It is understood that the Administration will give him the aid of the Government money and detectives.

West Virginia will also elect three Representatives in Congress at the ensuing election. No regular nominations have yet been made, but JOHN J. DAVIS, a Democratic member of the present Congress, who has gone into the bolters' movement, is an independent candidate, and will receive the GRANT vote in the First District. In the Third District the candidates will probably be CHARLES J. FAULKNER (formerly Minister to France), Democrat, and WARD H. LAMON, Republican.

AN organ having prepounded this profound political conundrum, "Why do the thieves and corruptionists all gravitate toward GREELEY?" The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives this unfeeling response: "Now, we give it up. Why MURPHY, LEET and STOCKING, CASEY, Dr. LAMPER, CHORPENNING, EVANS, and other like rascals, who have, in one way or another, defrauded the Government of millions of dollars, will support Honest HORACE in preference to GRANT, is one of those things, you know, "a feller never can find out."

How Much?

FREEDOM, BEAVER COUNTY, August 5, 1872.

Editor Pittsburgh Post:

The following was clipped from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Saturday 3d inst:

"To what base uses do we come to at last." The New York *Tribune* is now used to cover hoops through which circus performers execute their daring leaps, not so much on account of its size as its thinness and its particular adaptability for acrobatic performances.

To this we add, to what base use has the pure and unadulterated Pittsburgh *Commercial* come within the last nine months. We say *emphatically*, to covering the Moccasin tracks of the Cameron Treasury ring. How is this for acrobat, Mr. Brigham, and how much does it pay? We pause for an answer.

BOATMAN.

HON. LOTHROP MASON, one of Detroit's best men died on Monday night at Rocky Point, R. I., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

THE CAMPAIGN

Senator Sumner to Speaker Blaine.

SUMNER TO BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blaine:

WASHINGTON, August 5th, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretensions known as Grantism in contradistinction to Republicanism, which you would instal anew in the Government. You are greatly concerned about

The Company I Keep.

To quiet your solicitude, I beg to say that in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original Abolitionist I find, with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always, that I had not missed you until you hastened to report absence, nor had I taken account of the Southern Secessionists, who, as you aver, are now co-operating with me in support of this original Abolitionist, except to rejoice that if among my former associates some, like yourself, hesitate, their places are supplied in an unexpected quarter.

You entirely misunderstand me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never while a sufferer did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness, and now after the lapse of more than half a generation I will not unite with you in

Dragging Him from the Grave Where He Sleeps.

to aggravate the passions of political conflict, and arrest the longing for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me, at this juncture. I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all serve through peace and reconciliation; but this infinite boon you would postpone. Seven years have passed since we laid aside our arms, but, unhappily, during all this period there has been a hostile feeling toward each other, while the rights of our colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period of human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Can we not, after seven years commence a new life, especially when those once our foes repeat the saying: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." I declare my preference for an original Abolitionist as President, and you seek to create a division by crying out that Democrats will support him, to which I reply "so much the better." Their support is an assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded whether of equal rights or reconciliation is accepted by Democrats, and this is a pledge of true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas without which all other victories must fail.

Not Allied with Jeff. Davis.

To intensify your allegation you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs; but pardon me—nobody knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is boisterous against Horace Greeley and with him are Stephens, Wise and Moseby. This is all very poor and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a Democratic administration, and you have the courage to assert as within my knowledge that by the election of Greeley Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have positively denied the rights of the black men. You say that I know this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on one side and not contested on the other, must result in a larger nuber of Congressional Representatives sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored citizen than ever before. Democrats will be pledged, as never before, to the ruling principle that

All Men are Equal Before the Law.

and also to the three Constitutional Amendments with the clause in each empowering Congress to enforce the same by appropriate Legislation. But besides Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also yourself, peculiar associates, who I trust will not betray. Senators and Representatives, calling themselves Republicans, have been latterly in a large majority in both Houses, but the final measure of civil rights to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law, less I fear from Democratic opposition than from Republican lukewarmness and want of support in President Grant. The issue which people are called upon to decide in November is on President, and nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now harmony with Horace Greeley involves what I most desire. With such a President

Congress Will be Changed

for the first time since the war. The equal rights of all will have a decided representative at the head of the Government, whose presence there will be a higher significance than that of any victor of war, being not only a testimony but a constant motive power in this great cause. Oppression, whether open hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the influence of such representative. Therefore, in looking to the President I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley we do the best we can for the whole government, not only in the Executive, but in the Legislative branch. While we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, seizure of its powers, indignity to the Black Republic, and various incapacity exhibited by the President and rings by which he governs, none of which can you defend. You know that the rings are already

Condemned by the American People.

For myself, I say plainly and without hesitation that I prefer Horace Greeley with any Congress possible on the Cincinnati platform to President Grant with his pretensions and his rings, a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions with prolonged power in all rings. There must be another influence and another example. The Administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice, quickened by industry and not only the two houses of Congress but the whole country will feel irresistible authority overspreading, pervading and permeating everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of colored citizens, and place them above all partisan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always throbbed for humanity. The country needs such a motive power in the White House. It needs a generous fountain there. In one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine.

The personal imputation you make upon me, I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President, until, somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the Island of St. Domingo, involving the seizure of the war power in violation of the Constitution, and indignity to the Black Republic in violation of international law; and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is

The Origin of My Opposition.

I could not have done less without failure in that duty which is with me the rule of life. Nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active, you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile I appeal confidently to the candid judgement of those who amidst all present differences of opinion unite in the great objects, far above party or President, to which my life is devoted.

I am, sir, your obedient servaat,
(Signed.) CHARLES SUMNER.
To the Honorable Speaker Blaine.

HORACE GREELEY.

Gone to Manchester.

PROVIDENCE, August 7.—Horace Greeley left here this morning for Manchester, N. H. He spent a quiet evening at the residence of Mr. DAVIS, and received no visitors.

Further Movements of the Next President.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 7.—A private letter from Fire Island states that Horace Greeley and family have ennaged rooms there, to be occupied by Saturday.

NASHUA, N. H., August 7.—Horace Greeley passed through this city to day on his way to Concord. He stopped about seven hours and was accorded a reception by the Democrats who took the occasion of his presence to raise their campaign flag bearing the names of Greeley and Brown.

An Ovation to the Sage of Chappaqua.

MANCHESTER, N. H. August 7.—Horace Greeley arrived at five P. M, and was received by a delegation of Liberal Republicans and Democrats from Nashua, a national salute was fired. Mr Greeley was received at the station amid cheers of the people by ex-Governor James A. Weston, Democrat, and Col. Waterman Smith and A. F. Perry, Liberal Republicans. A procession was formed, and the distinguished visitor escorted to the residence of Mr. Perry, where he remains during the night, At eight o'clock a large procession of citizens, several thousand in numbers, headed by a band, proceeded to the residence of Perry to pay their respects to the distinguished son of the old Granite State. In response to the cheers of the populace Mr. Greeley soon made his appearance and was introduced by Albert Jackson, when he delivered the following speech, frequently interrupted by applause:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MY NATIVE STATE: You are aware that I am among you on a visit to my relatives and the playmates of my childhood, as I have often been among them during the half century since I left this neighborhood in quest of a living elsewhere. I first saw Manchester fifty-seven years ago, when a flood and ice in the Merrrimack rendered crossing it impossible at Reeds or Thornton's ferry, and compelled my father to return with me from my grandfather's in Londonderry to our home in Amherst to take a circuitous route in order to cross at this point by an old and rickety structure, known as the McGregor bridge. There were then three or four fishermen's tents on the site of this now thrifty and prosperous city of about thirty thousand souls. Lowell and Nashua were unknown, even in name, and not a single cotton mill, I believe, certainly no print works, existed in this State. The intervening years have witnessed immense strides in the growth of our country's industries and useful arts. I trust that all sections are benefited thereby, that the cotton grower and cotton spinner may both rejoice in each other's thrift and prosperity. Good men sincerely apprehended that if slavery were abolished cotton would no longer be produced in adequate quantities, but many of them have lived to realize and rejoice that the labor of a freeman is worth more than that of a slave. I trust other misapprehensions and sectional hatreds are yielding to the lessons of experience, and that the bright era of peace and fraternity has dawned upon our once distracted country, and in that faith I bid you a kindly good-night.

Nine hearty cheers were given, after which the vast throng present passed through the house and shook hands with Mr. Greeley. Many personal friends took occasion later in the evening to pay their respects.

It is understood Mr. Greeley will be escorted to Concord to-morrow morning by a joint delegation of citizens from Concord and Manchester.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 6—evening.—Horace Greeley after the clam-bake at Silver Spring became the guest of Hon. Thos. Davis, of North Providence, where he remains to-night. He starts northward in the morning.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

The Great Confederate Veteran. Disfranchised. Not in Active Politics, but Prefers Greeley to Grant.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The *Times* to morrow will publish a letter from General Joseph E. Johnston dated Charlotte, Va., July 31st, to Col. J. K. Ashley, of Bates county, Mo., in which he says:

Assure all our old comrades that you communicate with, that the story of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is false. I have had no consultation with W. S Robinson of Charlottesville on any subject; have never said anything favoring Grant's re-election. On the contrary, being a thorough Democrat, I would have preferred a Democratic candidate, but as Horace Greeley is nominated by our party, I sincerely hope every Democrat and Liberal Republican will vote for him. Being disfranchised I take no public part in politics, but to my friends I do not hesitate to express my feelings and opinions on political subjects. I think the overthrow of the present administration necessary to any hope of constitutional government, and feel that the continuance of the Democratic party is necessary. Tell my war associates for me that they are the people I love of all others in the world next to my wife.

MICHIGAN.

Congressional Nominations.

DETROIT, August 7.—Moses W. Field, of Detroit, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District, and J. C. Burroughs in the Fourth District.

THE SPHYNX SPEAKS.

The Champion Gift-Taker Wants the Presidency a Second Time to "Test the Sentiment of His Fellow Citizens in His Behalf"—His Opponents "Personal Enemies."

NEW YORK, August 6.—A dispatch from Thousand Islands says that the President in an interview yesterday stated that he considered the result in North Carolina a victory for the Republicans. He was not anxious for a second term, but consented to receive the nomination simply because he thought that was the best way of discovering whether a majority of his countrymen believed what was alleged against his administration and himself personally; and of the asperities of the election campaign, he added it will give my political opponents and my personal enemies an opportunity and excuse to say all that can be said against me. All those who have treated me unfairly have now a chance to declare themselves. He did not personally covet the Presidency for the second term, but would test the sentiments of his fellow citizens in his behalf.

Another Utterance by Grant, the Silent.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—President Grant addressed the following letter to Samuel Bard, William Crutchfield, W. P. Rathburn, and J. J. Bryan, committee on behalf of the city of Chattanooga:

U. S. Chamberlain and others, Board of Trade, Chattanooga:

UTICA, July 31.—Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the acceptance of resolutions from the Board, Mayor, Aldermen, and Board of Trade of Chattanooga, extending to myself and Cabinet an invitation to spend a portion of the summer vacation in their city and at Lookout Mountain. I am not prepared at present to accept it, either on my part or on the part of the Cabinet; but I will, in a very few days, lay the invitation before the gentlemen embraced in it, and will then give His Honor, the Mayor, a definite answer. It would afford me very great pleasure to visit the people and city of Chattacooga.

I return my sincere thanks to the Mayor, Alderman and Board of Trade for the invitation which they have given me to do so.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

Movements of the Great Nepotist.

NEW YORK, August 6.—President Grant leaves the Thousand Islands to-morrow morning for Long Branch, by way of Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain. A public reception will be given him at Ogdensburgh.

ILLINOIS.

Congressman Farnsworth Declares for Greeley

CHICAGO, August 6.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. J. F. Farnsworth addressed to Dan'l. G. Shepherd, Secretary of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, in reply to a request that Gen. F. should assist in the present campaign. Farnsworth's declination says that:

Long since he was convinced that the re-election of Grant and the continuance of the present policy of the Administration would not be for the good of the Republic, and that prior to the Philadelphia Convention he had hoped some other Republican might receive the nomination. After that convention was held, however, and until the action of the Baltimore Convention made it certain that the support of another Republican would not hazard the defeat of both, he did not feel justified in pronouncing against the former Convention. But now it is simply a choice of Republicans and following his convictions he must support Greeley. The objection urged that Greeley is supported by the former rebels of the South and by the Democractic party he considers the most gratifying spectacle presented since the war, as showing they accept the verdict of the war and are willing to abide by its legitimate results. He thinks the election of Greeley will bring peace, good order, and fraternal good will in the South, and so is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. He says Greeley is a true type of a self-educated, self-made American republican; that with Chas. E. Sumner, Hale, Julian and others, who now favor his election, he helped to form the Republican party, and that he is thoroughly familiar with the history of our country in every respect. He enumerates some reasons for his opinion that there should be a change of administration. Prominent among them is the bad condition of the civil service, and then the tendency to federalism and centralization. He refers to the argument in Blaine's letter to Sumner, that the Congress to be brought into power with Greeley will refuse to legislate to enforce the recent amendments to the Constitution, and says if these amendments depend upon acts of Congress to give them force and vitality, they are indeed unworthy; for what Congress does another may undo. Besides in every one of the constitutions of the rebel States are provisions securing to the people of these States the same rights guaranteed by the Constitutional amendments. He thanked the Committee for the invitation and says he would gladly have accepted it and refrained from participating at all in the canvass, could he feel it consistent with his duty to do so.

LOUISIANA.

The Liberal Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The Liberal Convention Conference Committee asked further time to-day and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

No Prospects of a Compromise.

LATER.—After a prolonged conference the Liberal Democratic and Reform Convention failed to agree. Subsequently the Pinchback Republican Committee made a proposition to the Liberals which was accepted, giving the Pinchbackers the Congressman at Large and Secretary of State, thus effecting a fusion of the Liberals and Pinchbackers. The Democrats and Reformers demanded four places on the State ticket, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

VIRGINIA.

Congressional Nominations.

RICHMOND, VA., August 7.—The Conservatives of the First Congressional District, nominated Elliott M. Braxton today for Congress. This throws out John Critcher, whose District the First, and Braxtons the Seventh were consolidated by the last Legislature.

Republicans of the Third Congressional District nominated J. Ambler Smith.

MISSOURI.

Fatal Affray at a Primary.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—At the primary election in Clay county, on Monday, two men named Reed and Haton quarrelled, during which the former shot the latter killing him almost instantly.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Settle Claims the State.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following telegram was received here this morning by President Grant:

"RALEIGH, August 7.—North Carolina has elected the entire Republican State ticket by a majority ranging from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

THOMAS SETTLE."

Conflicting Accounts.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Special dispatches from Raleigh to the *Times* say that Caldwell is elected in North Carolina by one thousand majority. There are yet three counties to be heard from.

The *Herald's* Raleigh dispatch claims that the latest returns elect Merrimon by 761 majority, according to the Democratic count, but adds that it is absolutely impossible to decide until the official vote is in.

The *Tribune* says that the returns which it has this forenoon give Caldwell a majority of 405, but it is not disposed to give up the State on the present showing.

Dispatches from Radical Sources.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The following dispatches were received to-day:

RALEIGH, August 7.

To Gen. George H. Sharpe:

It is now conceded by all parties that Caldwell has carried the State by about 800 majority.

[Signed] A. W. SHAFFER.

RALEIGH, August 7.

To the Republican State Committee:

We have carried the State beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Democrats all give up the fight.

[Signed] J. H. WARWICK.

A special from Raleigh to the *Telegram* says:

Private letters received by both parties this morning from the West make the election of Caldwell by a small majority certain. Merrimon concedes the election. The counties in the West, still to be heard from, are reported as giving Republican gains, which virtually decide the contest.

There is a chance for the election of Hughes, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, as Brogden, runs far behind his ticket.

The Legislature is close.

The Congressmen stand: five Democrats to three Republicans.

Frauds in Brunswick County.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—Robeson precinct in Brunswick county has been thrown out on account of informalities and frauds, this gives Merrimon an official majority of three votes in Brunswick county.

Great Frauds—The Election to be Contested.

RALEIGH, August 6.—The official returns in nearly all the western counties, having been heard from except Ashe and Yancy, Caldwell is elected by about one thousand majority. The Democrats claim that there have been great frauds, and it is thought the election will be contested. The Republicans hold a jubilee to-morrow night. The excitement has subsided, and the Democrats receive the news of their defeat quietly.

HELPING GRANT.

An Address by the "Straight Outs."

BLANTON DUNCAN has issued a circular which, if its suggestions are carried out will only contribute to the strength of the corrupt GRANT in the coming election, and we hope that Democrats everywhere will leave them severely alone. Either HORACE GREELEY or U. S. GRANT if they live, will be elected the next President of the United States, and if Democrats are hoodwinked into the belief that any other candidate has the remotest show of success they are very easily deceived. We do not say that all who may be in this movement are paid hirelings of GRANT, but we do seriously believe that some of the ringleaders are—and well paid, too, for their services. Let no Democrat take any stock in this attempt to assist GRANT in holding on to the Presidency, that he, his relations and thieving crew of office-holders, may be well provided for four years more, and perhaps for their natural lives. We make the following extracts from the manifesto:

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The following circular address has been issued by the Democratic Executive Committee:

LOUISVILLE, August 5, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be kind enough to place this circular in the hands of active Democrats in your county, who will at once commence an organization for the purpose of supporting the principles of our party, as they will be proclaimed by the Convention at Louisville, on September 3d. The utter abandonment of principles, as evinced by the coalition between sportsmen and place hunters in their attempt to elevate Horace Greeley to the Presidency is a sad evidence of the demoralization and corruption now existing in our midst and based as that bargain is upon fraud and hypocracy, the utterance of one set of set of sentiments in the North and another in the South, it must be repudiated and spurned by every man who has a spark of honesty in his heart. There are hundreds of thousands who are ready to proclaim their purposes of the Tammany school by a promise of dividing the spoils.

After a lengthy diatribe after this style against the leaders of the Liberal movement, the address asks:

Can it be that people are so degraded as thus to sanction a premium for their own dishonor? Is our body politic to be inoculated with the base poison of fraud? Is this a better method of securing our liberties than the partisan use of those laws which were originated by prominent leaders of Mr. Greeley's party and placed among our statutes to be enforced by the bayonets of the present administration? Shall we suffer our liberties to perish either by slow poison or by the sword, or preferring rather to maintain them and to insure once the expression of the popular will? Shall we not make war against all parties who attempt to pervert the Constitution? Can the people of the South clasp hands with those men who have wronged them from the termination of the war? Can other men condone such offences by placing them in power?

The leaders of the Liberal movement in the South are next assailed by name, and it is urged that—

These and such men, whose antecedents are too well and too disgracefully known are to be the Southern leaders in conjunction with those selected politicians who a year ago denounced them as most unscrupulous scoundrels. If the fraud-bargains are faithfully executed by the selected chieftain and clan can't the people truthfully say: "*Par nobile fratrum*," "*Latronis ambo*," and yet they dare sail under a flag upon which they emblazon honesty.

In the North the leaders of this movement are excited by jealousy, rage and revenge, because of their failure to receive the dispension of patronage from the government. The entire coalition is a rope of sand with no cohesive power; but that of plunder in perspective. The people have always and in all countries, placed the stamp of their condemnation upon similar bargains. They will do it again.

Another tirade against Mr. Greeley and the Liberals of the North follows, the address concluding thus:

Political parties are necessities for the welfare of a country provided they advocate fixed doctrines and present them to the people for their decision. Our party is the party of the future. It will be fixed as a rock in its principles. Its honesty of purpose will attract the support of the masses and its future will be crowned with success. The two Radical factions which are now fighting each other for the officers are actuated by the consideration of individual aggrandizement. The leaders of each have vied in efforts to legislate for the black race at once and to elevate them too suddenly into a controlling position, which education and time can only fit them for. The interests of the white race, that vast majority of our citizens who gained their living by the honest sweat of their brow, have been wilfully neglected, and their just claims ignored. Demagogues have excited the passions of the ignorant and politicians have secured their services without any return. It should be the duty of our party to wisely legislate for the benefit of the laboring classes, educating, elevating and ameliorating their condition, rejecting and refuting the fanatical doctrines taught by professed friends; who yet are their worst enemies, and by demonstrating that we are their firm friends and faithful in our professions, secure their powerful co-operation in the support of law and order, integrity in every sphere of society, a restoration of fraternal feeling between people of all the States, and unparalleled prosperity under the Constitution, truly interpreted and justly executed.

The Committee recommends an immediate appointment in every county of a committee of five or more, the chairman of which shall constitute district commissioner; that Congressional district Conventions shall be assembled on or before the 25th of August, and select two delegates and two alternates from each district, and that full delegations from each State shall certainly be present on the 3rd of September.

Correspondence from true Democrats is solicited from every county.

For the Executive Committee,
BLANTON DUNCAN, Chairman.

Will He Accept?

NEW YORK, August 7.—It is reported that the managers of the Louisville Convention have fully determined on making Hon. Chas. O'Conor their Presidential candidate.

THE ELECTIONS

KENTUCKY.

The Local Election in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The local election to-day passed off quietly. A large vote was polled, and the regularly nominated Democratic ticket was defeated by a very large majority. The opposition or Citizens' ticket, composed of Democrats, was elected entire, notwithstanding the fact that the regular ticket was supported by the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers of the city.

LATER.—The Citizens' ticket, consisting of candidates for Sheriff, Marshall and Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court, all profitable offices, was elected by over 5,000.

From Lexington and Surrounding Districts.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 5.—The election of this city and in this county, and in the adjoining counties, passed off quiety, a large vote being polled. The following returns have been received:

Fayette county—Lexington—For Appellant Judge, Pryor, Dem., 1,431; Menzies, Independent, 38; for Sheriff, Easton, Dem., 1,454; Tarlton, Radical, 2,273.

Athens—Pryor, 269; Easton 326; Tarlton 189.

South Elkhorn—Pryor, 238; Menzie, 1; Easton, 245; Tarlton, 116.

Tarlton, Radical, for Sheriff, is probably elected by a small majority.

Franklin county—At Frankfort Pryor 526, Menziens 3. For Sheriff Chann, democrat, 520; Schofield, Radical, 102.

Bourbon county—At Hutchinson Station for Sheriff Moore, Democrat 110; Throckmorton, Republican, 117.

United States Marshal Kirkpatrick was arrested in this city for carrying concealed weapons, and attempting to create a disturbance. He was bailed until to-morrow, his trial being set for ten o'clock.

From Covington and Newport.

CINCINNATI, O., August 5.—The county, city and district election in Covington and Newport to day went off quietly. Pryor for Court of Appeals, Democrat, has a small majority. All other candidates for minor offices are elected by a considerable majority, the Independents beating the Democrats badly.

Covington gave a large majority for a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars for a new bridge over the Ohio river.

The new city charter was defeated by a large vote.

UTAH TERRITORY.

A Quiet Election—Gentile Female Voters.

SALT LAKE, August 5.—The election just over was peaceable throughout. Small squads of the Nauvoo Legion rode about the streets, but otherwise there was no improper demonstration. The Mormon candidates, of course, were elected. Maxwell, however, received a handsome vote and will contest the seat.

The papers to-day are loaded with the details of the riot on Saturday night. The *Journal* calls it a colossal outrage.

For the first time the Gentile ladies voted in Utah. Only one of them was challenged, Mrs. Sienhause, but her ballot was afterwards received.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

The Election—Maginnis, the Democratic Delegate to Congress, so far Ahead.

HELENA, MONTANA, August 7.—Lewis and Clarke counties gives Claggett a Republican majority of 200. Gallatin county gives Maginnis, (Democrat) 170 majority; Chateau, 40. Madison and Deerlodge are very close, and are claimed by both parties. Maginnis is still ahead throughout the Territory.

NEW JERSEY.

Large Greeley Rally.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A very large Greeley meeting at Gloucester City, New Jersey, last night, was addressed by Jas. M. Scovel. Four hundred persons joined the Greeley and Brown club then organized.

BEAVER COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Their Convention on Monday—Large and Enthusiastic Gathering—Harmonious Proceedings—The Ticket Nominated—Resolutions Adopted. Etc.

[Cor. of The Post.]

BEAVER PA., August 6, 1872.

* * * The delegates to this convention were men of more than ordinary intellect. Every act of the convention was orderly and in real earnest. Of Capt. McClelland I need not say anything as his record is known to all in this district. Of Mr. Dunlap I can say that there are very few young men in any part of our Commonwealth of better intellect or address. If Mr. Rutan is brought in contact with him the Democrats here have no fear of the result. We openly and earnestly invite—challenge discussion. Esq. Morlan is a new man in politics, but is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, and the very soul of honor. No man stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than he does. He proposes to enter the arena and make battle for "the people" against Grantism, Cameronianism, or any of their defenders. John Grabing, Jr., is a "jolly good fellow," and will poll the highest vote, I think, in the district. He is very popular and deservedly so. Esq. Sholes is a genuine Andrew Jackson Democrat, and will pole a large vote outside of the party. M. H. Donehoo is a real Democrat—a wounded soldier, and a true gentleman.

In a short time we expect to organize a Club in the Borough, and stand ready to charge on the Constitutional rebels whenever ordered. GREELEY.

The following report of the same we clip from the Beaver *Argus:*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention assembled in this place last Monday at 10 A. M., and was presided over by Samuel Bigger, Esq., of Frankfort. The Convention was the largest and most harmonious held by that party in this county for many years. Every township, borough and district was represented, and not a jarring word was uttered in the Convention, although composed of 160 members. The following is the ticket nominated:

Delegate to the Constitutional Convention—Lewis Taylor, Rochester.

Congress—Wm. McClelland, Lawrence county.

Senate—Wm. B. Dunlap, Bridgewater.

Assembly—William S. Morlan, New Brighton.

Associate Judge—James A. Sholes, Rochester.

Sheriff—John Grabing, jr., Beaver.

Register & Recorder—M. H. Donehoo, Beaver.

Commissioner—Jonathan Sickman, Borough.

Poor House Director—James Scott, Raccoon.

Coroner—Sylvester Hunter, New Brighton.

Auditor, 3 years—Robert Booth, Bridgewater; 1 year, John C. Whitla, New Brighton.

Trustees of Academy—R. L. Wilson, Freedom borough; William McCague, Brighton.

The committee appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention, reported the following: The committee was constituted as follows: Frank Wilson, E. P. Kuhn, John White, J. K. Buchanan, C. R. Lister.

Resolved. That we heartily approve of the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic State and National Conventions recently held at Reading and Baltimore, and pledge to the tickets there nominated our earnest, undivided and enthusiastic support.

Resolved. That the course of the nominal Editor of the Beaver *Conservative* in regard to the nominations made at Baltimore, is such as convinces us that he is acting from corrupt motives, with a design to defeat the whole ticket, State, National, and County, and thus promote the interests of the "Treasury Ring" of this State, in whose employ we believe him to be, and that his paper is therefore unworthy of the respect of the Democracy, and can no longer be recognized as the organ of the party whose sentiments he has disregarded and misrepresented.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The County Committee for the ensuing year is constituted as follows:

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Big Beaver—Fergus McClelland.
Beaver Borough—E. B. Daugherty.
Borough Township—Shannon Mitchell.
Bridgewater—Wm. Hurst.
Brighton Township—Jesse Corothers.
Baden Borough—H. A. Bryan.
Beaver Falls—Ira Ransom, Sr., Alexander Fleming.
Darlington Township—G. W. McCartney.
Chippewa Township—Robert White.
Economy Township—Charles Cheney.
Fallston Borough—Samuel Taylor.
Franklin Township—James W. Pander.
Freedom Borough—David E. Lowry.
Greene Township—Robert Reed.
Georgetown Borough—Dr. S. T. Hamilton.
Frankfort District—Samuel Bigger.
McGuire District—A. T. Anderson.
Hopewell Township—Jacob Figley.
Independence Township—George Sands.
Industry Township—J. H. Cooper.
Marion Township—P. A. Bimber.
Moon Township—John Wilhelm.
New-Brighton—N. W., John Glass, Esq.; M. W., Dr. W. W. Simpson; S. W., Samuel Barnes.
New-Sewickly Township—P. H. Becker.
Freedom District—John Reed.
North Sewickly Township—Smith McDaniel.
New Galilee Borough—George Grim.
Ohio Township—Thomas Russell.
Patterson—J. R. Braden.
Phillipsburgh Borough—H. W. Hogan.
Pulaski Township—D. M. Daugherty.
Raccoon Township—J. Scott.
Rochester Borough—Thomas L. Darragh.
Rochester Township—M. Camp, Jr.
South Beaver Township—James M. Hartford.
St. Clair Borough—F. G. Duerr.
Glasgow Borough—Henry Camp.

Nepotism on a Smaller Scale.

The following is a list of the Douglass family now holding office under the Government.

J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, per year	$6,000
C. L. Douglass, son, Detective in the Internal Revenue Bureau, per year	1,550
Another son, Clerk in the Internal Bureau, per year	1,000
E. E. Chapman, brother-in-law, Clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, per year	1,800
Total	$10,000

This brother-in-law went to Boston, in accordance with orders issued by Commissioner Douglass. He was present at the opening World's Jubilee, and remained until after its close, the Government paying his expenses from Washington and returning, in addition to his expenses while in Boston.

The News From North Carolina.

Oh, had you heard de news o' late,
From de Sorf Carlina state;
Massa Greely's stock hab riz,
And sent old Useless 'bout his biz.
CHORUS—De Conservatives shout Ha, ha!
De Rads dey groan—h, ch!
It must be now dat Hiram's sick,
An' dey'll send him down below.

De officeholders ain't so great,
'Cause Massa Horace shut de gate;
Dey nebber more will hold de reins,
Carlina gib such Greely gains.
CHORUS—De Conservatives sh ut na, ha!

Boutwell's talk was ob no use,
De Greeley boys dey cooked his goose;
De money spent was frowed away,
For Grant & Co., hab lost de day.
CHORUS—De Conservatives shout Ha ha!

De 'Ministration got a spasm,
'Bout shaking hands across de chasm;
So now dey 's shakin' in dere shoes,
While we's all shoutin' at de news.
CHORUS—De Conservatives shout Ha, ha!

"NO DOUBT."

Forney on the Treasury Ring—How the Radical Organs are Attempting to Explain Hartranft's Connection with the Evans Thieves.

(Philadelphia Press, August 1st.)

The Harrisburg Treasury Ring should call a consultation of their editorial defenders. Perhaps it would be wiser in them or their friends to call a consultation of doctors—political doctors—to see if any further bleeding, or sweating, or anything except a thorough purging, can save them. No doubt. But they had something of that sort at Harrisburg last Thursday, and it was a failure. The patient's father peremptorily forbade either purge or emetic to be given, and so the doctors did nothing but confer together privately, and sagely shake their heads.

Besides, it was only too evident that most of them neither appreciated how dangerous a case they had in hand, nor even the true nature of the disease.

But the reason why we advise a consultation of the Ring editors is that they sadly disagree in the defense of Hartranft. Probably it is too much to expect that they should each separately hit upon the same method of explaining the charges against that official. No doubt.

Then let them be called to Harrisburg and be put through a few private rehearsals. Perhaps the best way would be to designate the most imaginative of them as a committee of one to invent a defense, and then let all the others be required to adopt it. No doubt. So much action is imperatively necessary. Note, for instance, the diverse ways in which the leading Ring organs account for Evans' loan to Hartranft.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has stated the matter substantially thus: "Hartranft was in need of a considerable sum of money. He applied to a banker, whose name is not given, but could not be accommodated. It 'happened' that George O. Evans had a balance on deposit with this banker sufficient to cover the amount required by Hartranft. The banker made application to Evans, and the seven thousand dollar loan was effected. The transaction took place solely between Hartranft and the banker."

The *Bulletin* has given various versions of the transaction. According to its last story Evans met Hartranft a year ago last spring, and begged him to invest a sum of money for him temporarily. Hartranft declined to accept it. Afterward it was received "at a time when Hartranft was desirous of purchasing a piece of real estate." The *Bulletin* continues: "He then accepted a loan of $7,000 at six per cent. interest, giving his due bill to Evans for the amount. Only a few months elapsed when the *Evening Bulletin* became possessed of the history of the Evans conspiracy and exposed it to the world. *Evans at once took alarm, and, fearing that his loan to General Hartranft was in danger, called on him for it.*"

Mr. Hartranft's own testimony before the Investigating Committee disagrees with a part of this. He then carried the idea that he himself made haste to return the money. But this may be an unimportant discrepancy. No doubt.

That very discrete and moderate organ, the *Miner's Journal*, of Pottsville, has a good many "doubts" about the whole matter. Indeed, it seems to be rather in a fog over it, and if its readers have no other light they are likely still in the same condition. The following from that paper may be called, like one of Jack Bunsby's, "an opinion as is an opinion": "That Evans tendered the loan to oblige General Hartranft and secure his favor, we have no doubt, and *that was the light no doubt in which General Hartranft viewed it when he first refused it, but afterwards took it.*" No doubt.

Greeley and the German Newspapers

Some of the Grant organs have had a great deal to say about German Newspapers opposing Greeley. Dr. F. C. Brunk, editor of the Buffalo (German) *Democrat*, has carefully prepared a list of the entire German-American press and the present political position of each paper. The following table is a summary of this interesting information:

	For Greeley.	For Grant.	Agnst both.	On fence
Daily Dem. papers....	14	—	4	—
Weekly Dem. papers	29	—	2	4
Daily Rep. papers....	12	19	—	1
Weekly Rep. papers.	2o	6	—	2
Independet dailies.....	4	—	—	2
Independent weeklies	4	—	—	4

Thus it appears that of the 55 German dailies published 30 support Greeley and Brown, 19 support Grant, 4 are hostile to both tickets, and 2 are still undecided.

Of the 74 German papers, weekly, semi-weekly, or tri-weekly, 53 support Greeley, 9 are for Grant, 2 oppose both tickets, and 10 are on the fence.

In other words, of the 129 German papers above enumerated (comprising the entire German press, with the possible exception of several obscure weeklies) 83 go for Greeley and Brown, and only 28 for Grant and Wilson. The proportion is three for Greeley to one for Grant. Never before was the German element of this country so nearly unanimous in a political campaign as now on behalf of Greeley.—*Albany Argus.*]

Manufacture of Iron—Its Antiquity.

The antiquity of the manufacture of iron on a large scale is shown in an article by Mr. Richard Mallet upon iron working in India, where, according to this author, it had been carried on upon a scale so stupendous as to rival the production of the largest steam hammer forges in Europe at the present day. Among other illustrations mentioned is that of a wrought iron pillar at the principal gate of the ancient mosque of the Kutub, near Delhi, which is as large as the screw shaft of a first-class steamer. This is slightly spindle-shaped, and is surrounded by a capital of elaborate Indian design, carved by the chisel in the solid iron. The entire length is about sixteen inches; it contains about eighty cubic feet of metal, and weighs upward of seventeen tons. Near its middle is an inscription of six lines, in Sanscrit, from which its age has been assigned to the third or fourth century of the Christian era.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

The meeting of the Democratic Committee at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, was the most largely attended assemblage of the kind we have seen for years.

Among the business transacted was the acceptance of a contract for the room over Maltby's depot, on Fifth avenue, during the campaign, and which is, also, to be used as the headquarters of the Young Men's Jackson Association, the latter bearing one-half of the rental expenses. The chairman, Mr. Moore, was also instructed to have the hall furnifhed and placed in campaign condition, as well as to employ a clerk.

The committee gave evident signs that it is a working one. The sub committees are organizing, and, in a few days, work will commence in earnest.

Cutting Coal—Important to Allegheny County.

A machine for cutting out coal has for some time been used at Coatbridge, Scotland, and with such success that six more machines have been ordered. This machine, it is asserted, does the work of thirty men with less waste and with greater satisfaction. It is driven by compressed air, is built of cast iron, and occupies a space of six feet in length by two and a half feet in breadth. From one side is extended a horizontal jib, round which passes an endless chain; in this chain nine strong steel cutters are fixed, somewhat on the principle of the teeth of a circular saw. The endless chain is driven by a chain wheel on an upright shaft, connected by a series of spur bevel wheels, with the crank shaft of the engine, the rotatory motion being given to the crank shaft by an ordinary horizontal engine.

The machine moves itself along as the work progresses, and the noise of its operations is calculated to alarm inexperienced persons. The endless chain with distended jib moves slowly under the coal, cutting at the rate of one foot a minute, or, stoppages included, forty-five feet per hour. It averages three hundred and fifty feet per shift of eight hours. The machine requires only two men to attend it, and "holes" into the coal to the depth of two or three feet, as desired. It is worked during the night, and in the day time the coal is removed and the face of the vein is prepared for the ensuing night. By this apparatus the most laborious part of the miners' work is dispensed with, and no blasting is required. The plan consists in cutting a series of holes in a circle, and forcing out the mass of coal which forms the core. This machine, it is said, can be used in iron, copper and other mines, not only to remove the seams of the ore, but to enlarge the the gangways so as to enable the workmen to stand upright and move about with comfort. This apparatus is known as the Miller & Anderson machine.

A NEW DEAL.

Site for the Stock Yards—How the Proposed Condemnation is to be Effected.

Our readers are aware of the proceedings in condemnation issued by the city on the property of Mr. John McGinniss at Wall's Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of erecting stock yards. Pending the viewers' report a suit in the nature of a *lunatico de inquirendo*, brought by Mrs. G. against her husband, setting forth that John McGinniss, being the lawful partitioner, and a resident of the township, county and Commonwealth aforesaid, and possessed of lands, tenements, goods and chattels, is a habitual drunkard, and by reason of habitual drunkenness incapable of managing his affairs, business and property, and wasting the same, and unless the case and custody of his property and estates is committed to some proper person the John McGinniss will waste and destroy the same, whereupon your petitioner prays your honorable court to issue a commission, in the nature of a writ *lunatico de inquirendo*, to inquire of the habitual drunkenness of the said John McGinniss, directed to such person as the court shall think fit, and to make all necessary orders and grant such relief in the promises as shall be lawful and appropriate."

The court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and appointed David Reed, Esq., a commissioner to inquire into the habitual drunkenness of Mr. McGinniss, and made his report returnable on the third Monday of August, with five days' notice to the defendant to appear and answer.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a man named John Baer, an employee on the Pennsylvania railroad, was almost instantly killed by being run over at the Outer Eepot. Deceased fell from the train while in motion, the entire train passing over his body. Deceased was in the nineteenth year of his age, and his parents reside at Latrona. Coroner West held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Bankruptcy.

In the bankruptcy branch of the United States Court, a petition has been filed by E. A. L. Roberts, of Titusville, Venango county, asking that the Maple Grove Coal Company, of Venango county, be adjudged bankrupt.

Since 1869 the concern has been in operation, but lately it became financially troubled, and when the coupons due some me since were presented, they were not paid as stipulated. It is against precedent to force an incorporated company into bankruptcy for the non-payment of interest on their bonds, but from a proviso on the coupons, which stipulates that all their rights and benefits may be transferred by delivery as promissory notes, it is claimed by the plaintiff's attorney that they are brought within the Bankrupt Act, and that parties holding them can force an equitable division of the Company's property to meet this debt, as well as more immediate ones. This suit is brought by Mr. Roberts as holder of ten bonds, of one thousand dollars each, as a test of the law. He is the owner of $17,000 of the bonds, and the balance of the $50'000 is held by Mr. H. B. Swoope, attorney for various owners, all of whom are interested in the suit of Mr. Roberts. The petition has been filed, but no order has as yet been granted.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a fine life-sized lithographic likeness of the Democratic standard bearer, Hon. Horace Greeley from the Liberal Republican National Committee. It has been assigned a position in our sanctum alongside Messrs. Pendleton, Seymour and other eminent statesmen.

THE MILK IN THE COCOA.

What Caused the French Band Agent to Abscond—Queer Shenanigin in Chicago.

The mystery concerning the sudden departure of the agent of the French Band which played in this city some time ago is being gradually dispelled, and it is becoming apparent that Steiner was a consumate trickster. The Chicago *News* of Saturday lets a ray of light on the subject and says:

Sunday afternoon the great concert took place in Green's Garden, corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. The calculations in regard to the crowds that were there are as follows: M. Hugo Walters calculated that there were present that afternoon in Green's Garden 7,500 persons; M. Niboyet stated to our reporter that there were not fewer than 5,000 present; others, well versed in such matters, state authoritatively that not fewer than 6,500 people were in attendance. Now, look for a moment at the other figures. There were 3,000 reserved seats, each of which was sold for $1.25. The rest, and figuring at the lowest, there were 3,500 more there, were admitted for 75 cents per head, would make the gross receipts, not counting the carriages that were there, or the persons who crowded around and in the orchestra, in round numbers, $6,400. Keep these last figures in mind. M. Niboyet stated to our reporter, that Steiner reported, as the entire proceeds of that gigantic and successful concert, the sum of $1,500 hah been realized!

The concert which the band had on Sunday evening being duly over, the band, with M. Paulus, M. Niboyet, and Charles Wyndham, proceeded to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad depot, on Kinzie street. The entire party started for for Cincinnati by the 11 o'clock train. But, previous to their departure, Steiner drove down to the depot, and saw the company off, stating to Wyndham, in Niboyet's hearing, that he, Steiner, would leave the city next Monday morning by the 9:15 train for Pittsburgh, and meet them there. The train left the city, and M. Niboyet affirms that after that he never saw Steiner.

When M. Niboyet had finished with Wyndham and M. Paulus, the Cincinnati concerts, they proceeded to Pittsburgh, in which they arrived on Wednesday morning. Here they learned that few, in fact, no arrangements had been made for the reception of the band; and, also, M. Niboyet ascertained that the second check for $4,217 had been refused payment.

Wednesday night they left Pittsburgh, and Thursday morning arrived in Philadelphia. In this latter city they ascertained Steiner had not been, and no programme had been made out, and no Steiner had put in an appearance.

The entire amount which the French Benevolent Society received, or rather did *not* receive, was a check that called for $1,200, which Steiner claimed was ten per cent. of the gross receipts. It was found on presentation at the bank that this check was worthless, and there were no funds to Berthold T. Steiner's credit in that National Bank, and consequently the check was refused payment.

Another point pushes itself out in this connection. The members of the French Benevolent Society firmly believe that they should have received, instead of $1,200, a sum in the vicinity of $5,000 or $7,000, which they claim is more nearly the ten per cent. of the gross receipts than the $1,200."

Somebody has evidently got his eyeteeth badly cut.

Washington and Jefferson College.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Washington and Jefferson College held July 24th, Rev. George Fraser, of Greenville, Illinois, was re-elected Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Dunlap J. McAdam, Esq., of Carrolton, Ohio, was elected Professor of Latin in place of Professor Woods, transferred to another chair. This college has now a larger working faculty than ever before in its history.

Teachers Elected.

The school directors of Robinson township have elected the following teachers: Miss Nellie McCoy, No. 1; Miss Annie M. M'Millin, No. 2; Miss Mary Walker, No. 3; Miss Annie Adams, No. 4; Mr. John S. Phillips, No. 5; Mr. Lambert, No. 6; Miss Sallie Perkins, No. 7; Miss Ellie Hill, No. 8; Miss Carrie A. Nichol, No. 9; Miss Addie Tidball, No 10. The schools will open the last Monday of September.

The directors of Scott township have named the following: Misses Mary Sheafer, Lucy De Neal, Emma Lenze, Lizzie R. M'Mullin, Miss Matchet, Charles W. M'Cord, Will Verner.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The following is an abstract of collections in the Twenty-second district during July:

Spirits	$28,227 82
Tobacco	34,947 64
Fermented liquors	16,527 23
Banks and Bankers	5,311 13
Gas	5,231 59
Income	20,110 83
Taxes not otherwise provided for	252 79
Penalties, &c	2,696 15
Total	$114,305 24

The total collections since the induction of Collector Davis aggregate $5,219,078 44.

Chapped Hands

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Talk at the Toilet.

Every lady's maid knows that the bewitching belings who have their triumphant way with conquered hearts, regard a splendid head of hair the most effective of womanly facinations. They believe, and they are right that they can *use so* as many beaux with the luxuriant ringlets and glossy bbraids as they can "kill at sight" with their beaming eyes. Hence in their "toilet talk" among themselves and with their attendants, and the merits of the preparations for the hair are freely canvassed, and the latest result of this discussion seems to be the almost universal adoption of LYON'S KATHAIRON as an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "Halo Glory Woman" than any other at present before the world. They say that without irritating the skin of the head it eradicates dandruff, and that it penetrates below the surface to the roots of the hair, endowing them with new life and vigor.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. You may confidently rely upon the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatuleney, Croup, Worms, Piles or Deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family, and save many doctor bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY.

The Political Feeling at Altoona and Elsewhere.

ALTOONA, PA., July 29, 1872.

To the Editor of The Post:

It may be that a few items (political) from this place, will be interesting to your readers, as showing the manner in which the nomination of Greeley and Brown, by the Democratic Republican Convention, at Baltimore has been received by the people.

As far as I can ascertain, and my means for obtaining information on the subject are pretty fair, I find that of the Democrats there are few who will not support the ticket—there are more that will oppose it. Some few Republicans, say twenty, in the city, will not vote for Greeley and Brown, and some few who, for personal reasons, will not vote for Greeley, but who, disgusted with Grant's miserable and childish administration, will under no circumstances, vote for that lover of relatives and bull-pups.

I have spoken of the city of Altoona—a body of 14,000 people—I might say, truthfully, that the situation is about the same in the county. The *Sun*, Altoona, and the *Standard*, Hollidaysburg, are the only two Democratic newspapers in the county. The *Tribune*, Altoona, which, previous to Greeley's nomination, was independent, has since that event, pretty strongly expressed its preference for him.

The State ticket is, without question, universally popular, and I cannot but think, in fact it is the general opinion, that Buckalew will run heavily into the Republican vote, both in this city and in the county.

Thus you can see, from these facts, that Blair county will do its duty in the State and national elections. Y. J. A.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. m. to 9 P. m. and Sundays 9 to 11 A. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre DR. WHITTIER 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

A. McMaster, M. D., F. R. S.

Registered surgeon of Dominion of Canada, member by delegation of the Canada Medical Association.

Females suffering from chronic diseases of uterine or other organs, requiring special or surgical treatment, will be received every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

PURE CHAMPAGNE WINE.

Fifty Cases of

PURE CHAMPAGNE WINE,

Of my own importation,

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

This Wine is Guaranteed

STRICTLY PURE,

And will compare favorably with

ANY BRAND IN THE MARKET,

And sold

MUCH CHEAPER.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

Corner Diamond and Market street.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in a few rooms, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noyed

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

jel5:tuW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$300 000!

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class H. to be Drawn August 31, 1872.

5,980 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	35 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	340	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 2446 ST. LOUIS, MO.
may -

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near the Soldier's Monument,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows (all kinds constantly on han and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon.

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

au23:d&W1a

LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY.

BY JAMES PARTON.

1 Vol. 12 mo. With Portrait and Illustrations. $2.

The only life of Horace Greeley that contains a complete record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered by visiting the town where Mr. Greeley was born, and all the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It gives a full account of his career as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency.

N. B. Parton's "Life of Greeley" was not written as a CAMPAIGN document, and is, therefore, free from the exaggeration and bias to which a CAMPAIGN life is inevitably subject. It fully and graphically depicts Mr. Greeley's political and philanthropic career, and illustrates those great qualities of mind and heart to which he owes his present conspicuous position before the nation and the world.

Of all other Lives of Horace Greeley, Parton furnishes the vast majority of facts; it is far more compiete and reliable than any other, and gives just what the American people want, A FAITHFUL PICTURE OF HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated with portraits, pictures of his birthplace, Chappaqua Farm, editorial "den," &c. The book is exceedingly fascinating, and is having an immense sale.

Agents wanted everywhere in the United States to canvass for this work. Apply to

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON.

jy26-3td&w

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Final account of John D. Scully, Sequestrator of the Monongahela Turnpike Company. No. 638, September 7, 1872. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

And now to wit: July 27, 1872, the final account of John D. Scully, Sequestrator of the Monongahela Turnpike Company, presented in open Court and filed; and thereupon the Court order and direct to the Prothonotary give notice of the exhibition and filing of said account, by publication once a week for three weeks in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal and the Weekly Post, and that said account will be allowed by the Court on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

By the Court.

All parties in interest will take notice of the foregoing order, and that said account will be allowed on the First Monday of September, 1872, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.
July 27, 1872. aug3-3tw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. je26-d&wsm

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je26mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Penna. to obtain a charter for a bank of deposit and discount, to be known under the name and style of the "National Trust Company of the City of Pittsburgh," to be located in said city. Capital stock $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000. jy3ewed6m

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one free of postage for Fifty Cents.

C. WERT, P. O. Box 1,300,
aug3-2tw Pittsburgh, Pa.

$57.60. AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.

Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles patented July 18th. Samples sent free to all. The most useful and saleable articles ever invented, and used by every one. Business light and pleasant; can be done by both male and female. Address W. H. CHIDESTER,
aug3-4tw 267 Broadway, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
6:1 78 Nassau street, New York

FOR SHERIFF.

W. C. DILKES,

Of Moon Township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.
aug3-2tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARE, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbus, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
BALTIMORE, MD.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$50,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

157th Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Monday, September 9, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD

Two Prizes of $1,000, Two Prizes of $500, Five Prizes of $100, each in GREENBACKS

One Family Carriage with Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600. One Five-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $300. Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-plated Silver Table and Teaspoons Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c.. &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O.
101 W. 5th street. jy29w5w

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

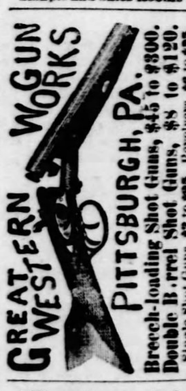
Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS



PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $15 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $35.
Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Gun Material and Sporting Goods at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET
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The Gem Linen Marker,

FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, 91 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 4 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa.

Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $1 50.

THE CAMPAIGN

NOT FOR GRANT.

General N. P. Banks Declares for Greeley—His Letter to the Republicans of Lynn, Mass.

BOSTON, August 1.—The rumors of the defection of General Banks from the support of Grant and Wilson are confirmed by the following letter:

BOSTON, July 31, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation to-day, the receipt of your invitation to address the citizens of Lynn, on Thursday evening, in support of the re-election of General Grant and the policy of his Administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country, nor from any portion of my fellow-citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions, as the representative of the citizens of Lynn, to induce me to accede to your request. Their kindness to me many years since will continue a life remembrance, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to renew my associations with them, but I regret to say that I am not in accord with them in regard to the Presidential canvass. Against my wishes and my personal interests I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former good and prosperity, nor promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment. It is in view of the general principles and the public interests alone, that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of people of all parties, sections and races, in support of the grand result of the war is indispensable to a permanant establishment of a general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion at last. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war, and in the reconstruction of the States subsequent to the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot regret it. It was what I desired. It is the consumation. Although sudden and startling it does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give him my support. I cannot advocate before your friends a different course, which neither my judgment nor my heart approves. It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or act from any of those with whom I have been so long associated, and to whom I am so greatly indebted, but I believe that the result will justify my action—give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labors, and secure to every citizen that civil and political equality and freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many valued lives. Accept the assurances of my lasting friendship and esteem, and believe me,

Yours, &c.,
N. P. BANKS.

To Jas. S. Lewis, Esq., Lynn.

IOWA.

The Democrats and Liberals of the State in Council—A Joint State Ticket Agreed Upon—Harmony and Hand-Clasping.

DESMOINES, Ind., August 1.—The Democratic and Liberal State Convention of Iowa, to nominate candidates for State offices except Governor and Lieutenant Governor and for Presidential electors, met here at eleven o'clock this morning the one at Marshal Hall, the other at the Court House.

The Liberals organized Temporarily by electing Hon. W. W. Merritt Temporary Chairman. Committees on Credentials, Organization, Resolutions and of Conference were appointed and a recess was taken till three o'clock this afternoon.

The Democratic Convention elected J. F. Duncomb temporary chairman, and appointed the usual committees, including a Conference Committee, and also took a recess till 3 P. M.

During recess the two Conference Committees met and agreed upon the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Dr. E. O. Guilbert.
State Treasurer—M. J. Rholfe.
Auditor—J. P. Casserly.
Attorney General—A. G. Case.
Register of Land Office—Jacob Butler.

For Presidential Electors of the State at Large, Gen. Fitzhenry Warren, Liberal Republican, and H. B. Touke, Democrat.

Two of the candidates on the State ticket are Republicans and three Democrats.

On the re-assembling of the Liberal Republican Convention, Hon. W. W. Merritt, temporary chairman, was made permanent President and the Democratic Convention organized by electing Gen. A. C. Dodge, permanent Chairman, each with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The ticket agreed upon by the Conference Committees was presented in each Convention and endorsed by both.

Resolutions were adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention endorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

The Democratic resolutions simply endorse the action of the Baltimore Convention and pledge cordial support to the State ticket nominated by the Joint Liberal and Democratic Conventions to-day.

On adjournment both Conventions joined and marched together to the public square where the two presiding officers exchanged salutations. Speeches were made by Hon. J. B. Grinnell and several others.

In the evening there was a parade of the Greeley Club and speaking in the public square.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Coming State Election.

LEWISBURG, W. VA., August 3.—The election takes place in this State on the 22d inst., on the adoption of the new Constitution and for State officers. Both parties are making a hard fight.

GEORGIA.

The Street Car Rioters Discharged.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 3.—Commissioner Wayne this morning rendered a decision in the street car case discharging Godfrey, Berrier and Segar.

From the Daily Post of 2nd inst.

"DINNA YE HEAR THE', SLOGAN'?

The Old North State

CHAP--CHAP--CHAP-- CHAPPAQUA!

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

The Old North State Redeemed

A. S. MERRIMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR

Estimated Majority 5,000.

JUDGE SETTLE LAID OUT.

[First Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—A Wilmington, North Carolina *Herald* dispatch says some local disturbances among Republicans there will add a number of votes to the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. No trouble is anticipated to-day, the liquor stores being all closed.

Second Dispatch.

A Full Vote Out.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 8 P. M.—Dispatches from all parts of the State show that the election has been a quiet one, though the vote everywhere is very large on both sides. No returns have yet come to hand.

[Third Dispatch.]

The Returns Coming in Slowly—A Democratic Gain in Bladen County.

WILMINGTON, N. C. August 1.—The election was one of the most quiet that has been held in this city for years. Business was generally suspended. A large vote was polled, and the utmost exertions were made by both sides. The city returns are not yet in.

Abbottsburg township, Bladen county, was the first received, and gives Gen Merriman, Democratic candidate for Governor, a majority and a gain of about 40 votes over the vote of 1870, when the conservatives carried the State by nearly 5,000 majority.

The vote for Attorney General in 1870 will be adopted as the basis for comparing the gains and losses in the present election.

In Weldon, Halifax county, Merriman gains 100. This is a favorable indication for the Conservatives.

Northwest township, Brunswick county, gives Merriman a gain of 34.

The Conservatives in this city are offering bets to any amount on Merriman's election, with no takers.

The Second ward in this city gives Merriman, 296; Caldwell, 227, a Conservative gain of 154.

Warsaw, Dublin county, gives Merriman, 184; Caldwell, 143—a small Conservative gain.

Merriman gains 200 in Raleigh.

[Fourth Dispatch.]

The Chances in Favor of a Democratic Victory.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1.—10 P. M. The returns from eleven towns and precincts give the conservatives a gain of about 190.

Raleigh township gives a conservative gain of 218.

Wake, Forest county, gives Merriman one hundred gain.

Nothing is as yet decisive though the chances are in favor of the election of Merriman.

(Fifth Dispatch.)

The Conservatives Still Gaining.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 1.—Liberty gives a Conservative gain of 46; Rocky Mount, 31; Enfield, 33.

Two precincts in Edgecomb, 125.

Wilson gives a gain but the amount is not stated.

Returns from Columbus indicate a considerable Conservative gain.

Magnolia gives 18 of a Conservative gain.

Goldsboro gives 125 of a Conservative gain.

(Sixth Dispatch.)

The State Democratic by a Decisive Majority.

A special to the *Tribune* from Wilmington, N. C., signed Wm. H. Bernard, Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee, says: THE INDICATIONS ALL POINT TO THE ELECTION OF MERRIMAN BY A DECISIVE MAJORITY.

(Seventh Dispatch.)

Small Comfort

WILMINGNON, N. C. August 1.—The first Republican gain reported is from Bogue Swamp, of 50 votes.

Holden township in Wayne county gives a very small Radical gain.

Wilson county gives 200 majority for Merriman.

(Eighth District.)

Merriman Elected by at Least 5,000 Majority.

WILMINGTON, August 2—2 A.M.—But few additional returns have been received, but it is conceded here by nearly all the leading men of both parties that Merriman has carried the State.

The latest just received from Concord says that in twelve townships in Cabarrus county, Merriman has a gain of 203.

A few Republicans here say that the result is doubtful, but the *Star* estimates that Merriman's majority will be about 5,000.

The *Journal's* estimate is a little higher.

The *Post*, Republican, concedes Merriman elected by a small majority.

(Ninth Dispatch.)

Settle Settled.

WASHINGTON, August 2—2:30 A. M.—A despatch was received here to-night from Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, addressed to the editor of the *Patriot*, saying that the State of North Carolina had certainly gone largely Democratic.

Another special despatch says: Leach has defeated Settle in the Fifth District.

Large Conservative Gains.

The *Herald* special's congressional vote at Greensboro gives a Republican gain of 41.

Company shops, Alamance county, gives 41 Conservative majority.

Davidson county,—Conservative gain 40.

Rowan county—450 Conservative majority—loss of 136.

Mecklenberg Co., 125 Conservative gain.
Craven Co., 286 Republican gain.
Halifax Co., 75 Conservative gain.
Edgecombe Co., 136 Conservative gain.
Washington Co., 67 Conservative maj'ty.
Northampton Co., 125 Conservative gain.

The Very Latest—The State Conceded by the Radicals to the Democrats at Last.

RALEIGH, August 4.—Official and partial returns have been received from seventy-five counties, which reduce the Democratic majority of 1870 to some 2000. The remaining seventeen counties are mostly small, and will not materially change these figures. The Republicans concede the State by 1,500 or 2,500 majority. There is still intense interest felt in the result.

The Result from Various Stand Points.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A Raleigh dispatch to the *Herald* says it may take all of the real count to give the result in North Carolina. The Democrats there claim a majority of two or three thousand as the result, although the *Era*, the Republican organ of the State, concedes the election to Merrimon by a small majority.

A *World's* special says that Merrimon thinks his majority will be 6,000.

The *Times* is unwilling to give the State to the Democrats, and thinks it may take until Monday to settle the questions, and argues that the Democratic strength arose from the Southern white voters, thousands of whom it says were boys at the close of the rebellion, and have been trained to remember the cause for which their fathers fell.

The *Tribune* rejoices over the victory, claiming one thousand majority in the State at the lowest, and the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, and doesn't abandon any of the others.

The Radicals Still Incredulous.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Both parties here claim a victory in North Carolina. The Democrats are firing guns. The Republicans are rejoicing to-day over a dispatch received by Columbus Delano from Collector of Internal Revenue Young, at Raleigh, dated 12:30 last night, saying: "Things look better to-night. Hasty and unreliable dispatches of the Democratic victory, are being corrected by the official returns. The Republicans are much more sanguine. Smith's election in this district is now considered certain, and we think we have carried the State."

Still Hoping Against Hope.

WASHINGTGN, August 3.—Supervisor P. W. Perry telegraphed at 12 M., to-day from Raleigh to Secretary Delano:

"Everything is brightening. Caldwell and the whole State ticket is elected."

A Few Official Returns.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 3.—The following counties give Merrimon, Democrat, the respective majorities attached:

County.	Majority.	gain.	loss
Stanley	575	319	0
Iredell	800	0	59
Cabarrus	349	227	0
Anson	171	105	0
Chatham	96	0	641
Rowan	537	51	0
Union	430	276	0
Orange	334	0	83
Wilson	167	0	76
Cumberland	7	0	63
Mecklenburg	251	26	0

The following give Caldwell, Republican majorities:

Richmond	299	0	27
Lenoire	427	114	0
Wayne	503	182	0
Greene	141	0	71
New Hanover	1253	366	0

What the New York "Herald" and "Times" Correspondents Say.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A Raleigh special to the *Herald* last night says: The returns from all points of North Carolina come in slowly and are so confused and conflicting as to increase the general doubt and uncertainty as to the actual result. The Democrats assert that their candidate is elected by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority and the Republicans claim about the same majority for their candidate as far as heard from.

The despatch states that Caldwell, Republican, has gained about 2,500 over the Democratic vote in 1870. At midnight on Saturday 63 counties show a Republican gain of 1,550 over the vote of 1870.

BOUTWELL'S BUDGET.

Public Debt Statement for July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month of July, just closed:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,371,986,800
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total	$ 1,786,554,100
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Lawful money debt	$ 24,158,000
Matured debt	6,265,910
Legal Tender Notes	356,086,167
Fractional currency	42,015,371
Coin Certificates	31,680,380
Total	$ 2,247,099,929
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	2,273,416,700
Interest	26,316,771
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	64,319,689
Currency	16,038,350
Total	85,358,044
RECAPITULATION.	
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,188,058,656
Decrease of debt during the past month	3,427,687

From the Daily Post of 3d inst.

NEWS GETTING BETTER

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 10,000

Six Out of Eight Members of Congress Elected—The Legislature, Which Insures a U. S. Senator in the Place of Pool, Democratic on Joint Ballot by a Large Majority—The Victory More Complete than First Reported—The Radicals Utterly Routed, Horse, Foot and Dragoons—The Democratic and Liberal Republican National Executive Committees Preparing an Address of Congratulation—The Radicals Still Claim the State by a "Very" Small Majority.

This Morning's Dispatches—The State Certainly Democratic by Over 10,000 Majority.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The following dispatches from North Carolina were received to-night at the Liberal Republica and Democratic headquarters.

WELDON, N. C., August 2, 1872.

The victory is complete. The majority will be over 10,000.

(Signed.) M. W. RANSOM.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.

Rockingham Co.—A gain of three hundred, which secures the election of Dr. Leach in the Fifth District and the defeat of Judge Settle.

Returns from Johnson county show a Conservative majority of 208, but Smith, Radical candidate for Congress, carried the county by 71. Rogers, Democratic candidate for Congress, is very doubtful. We are sure of five members of Congress and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

W. S. MASON,
Chairman Liberal Republican Committee.

No Doubt of the Conservative Triumph.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.

This city gives Caldwell, Radical, for Governor, 982 majority.

Halifax, one of the heaviest negro counties, gives a Democratic gain of nearly 500.

The election of Waddell, Democrat, to Congress from the Third District is conceded.

The State has probably gone Conservative by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority.

Nearly every county yet heard from reports Democratic gains.

All the Counties So Far Heard From Indicate Large Democratic Gains Insuring Merrimon's Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merrimon is elected Governor by about from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen leaving the Raleigh district in doubt. It is thought Rogers, Conservative, beats Smith in that district by about 100 votes.

Don't Believe They are Defeated.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A *Times* special from Raleigh to-night says: The indications are that the vote in the State will be close, and that Rogers, Democrat, will be elected to Congress in this district. The Republicans claim the State. The returns come in slowly.

The Feeling at the State Capital.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—The election returns come in slowly but the information at hand is sufficient to safely assert the election of Merrimon, the Conservative candidate for Governor by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Conservatives have made large gains in the Western counties as far as heard from and gains in many of the Eastern counties and the Republicans in some of the colored counties particularly in the Fourth Congressional District.

The Republicans are a little hopeful to-night. Quite a number of counties are not heard from, but Conservative gains are expected in those sections.

The Result

may be summed up about as follows: Conservative State ticket elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority, and Conservative Congressmen elected in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts.

Smith, Republican, elected over Rogers in the Fourth district by some 400 majority.

Thomas, Republican, elected in Second district, with Carteret county doubtful in First district.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic on joint ballot. The feeling is still intense although everything is quiet.

Merrimon's Majority from 5,000 to 10,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C,. August 2.—Merrimon's majority is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. There is a probability that Smith, Republican, is elected in the Raleigh district by a very small majority. The Conservatives certainly elect six out of the eight Congressmen, and possibly seven.

An Address of Congratulation.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The National Democratic and Liberal Republican Committee of this city will to-morrow issue an address of congratulation on the victory in North Carolina.

Settle Insists on Not Being Settled.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Judge Settle telegraphed to Postmaster General Cresswell this afternoon, saying that he is elected, with three other Republican candidates for Congress, and probably the fifth, in North Carolina.

Comments of the New York Press on the Result up to an Early Hour Yesterday Morning.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *World's* Raleigh special fixes Merrimon's majority at 5,000.

The *Herald*, this morning, editorially says that it is unsafe to hazard a prediction as to the result from the meagre returns at hand, and that after all it is possible the negro counties may give the State to the Republicans.

The *Tribune* editorially thinks the returns do not warrant any positive statements as to the result, and that the gains in the cities may prove deceptive, being caused by the return of negroes to their country places of registry.

The *Times'* special claims that the State has gone Republican.

A Boerback.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Columbus Delano received a dispatch from Perry, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, dated at Raleigh late last night saying that the Democrats figure up large mythecal gains in the east, but admit losses in the west. The figures indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by at least ten thousand majority and have elected Messrs. Cobb, Thomas, McKay, Smith and Settle to Congress.

The following was received by J. L. Delano to-day:

RALEIGH, Aug 2, 1872.

I have not changed my opinion since I telegraphed your, father, last night. All is well. PERRY.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The returns come in slowly, though it is conceded that Merrimon, Democrat, has been elected Governor by about eight thousand majority.

The contest in the Fourth District is very close. The chances are equal for both Smith, Republican, and Rogers, Democrat.

Leach, Ashe, Vance, Waddell and Robbins, Democrats have been elected to Congress.

The Legislature has forty Democratic majority on joint ballot.

Last Night's Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The news of the election in North Carolina was received with great eagerness by the multitudes gathered around the bulletin boards of the City Hall and the headquarters of the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Committees.

Schenck, of Wilmington, N. C., Republican candidate for Sheriff of Hanover county, visited the rooms of the Republican Committee, and reported that he had received a dispatch to-day informing him of his election by 500 majority. Last night's dispatches conceded this county to the Democrats.

A dispatch from W. G. Mason to Col. Allen at the Liberal Headquarters states that Merrimon is elected by about 6000 majority.

The National Executive Committee held a secret session this morning to discuss political business.

A dispatch was received from Secretary Robeson at the Republican Headquarters, stating that the Republicans carry North Carolina by a small majority.

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER.

A Reply from Hon J. G. Blaine—The Speaker of the House Makes a Virulent and Quixotic Attack on Dead Issues.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The following letter was handed to Senator Sumner to-day:

AUGUSTA, ME., July 31.

Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator.

DEAR SIR: Your letter published in the papers of this morning will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure General Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exercised until you announced an open alliance with Southern secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation.

Mr. Blaine instances the Preston Brooks caning affray, slavery, secession and the war as arguments to convince Mr. Sumner that his support of Horace Greeley is virtually a supporter of the "Lost Cause," and to break the force of the Senator's appeal to the colored people. The course of the Democrats in the present Congress in opposition to the Civil Rights bill is next alluded to. He then begs the question by putting the following conundrum:

Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not as a candid man acknowledge that with these men (the Democrats) in power in Congress the rights of the colored men are absolutely sacrificed so far as these rights depend on Federal legislation.

* * * It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, that "those (the three last) amendments are valid parts of the Constitution," so long as the same men, on the same day, vote that the provisions of these amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation. Amendments are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical.

* * * Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes, illustrating it by analogy of your own election to the Senate is hardly pertinent. The point is not what Greeley will become personally but what will be the complexion of the great Legislative branch of the Government with all its vast and controlling power.

The letter thus concludes:

The colored men of this country are not as a class enlightened, but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that in a great crisis in their fate you deserted them. Charles Sumner, co-operating with Jefferson Davis, is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized, any more than Horace Greeley cheered to the echo in Tammany Hall is the same Horace Greeley whom the Republicans have hitherto trusted.

The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past, nor in the bitterness of their hearts will they ever forget that, blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions whom in past years, you have stood as a shield and bulwark of defense. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Stanley's Discovery Authenticated.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Herald's* dispatch has letters received by Stanley from Viscount Enfield, Earl Granville and a son of Dr. Livingstone. Lord Enfield telegraphed to Postmaster General Cresswell this afternoon, saying that he is elected, with three other Republican candidates for Congress, and probably the fifth, in North Carolina.

Grant's Family Ring.

Forty-one of 'em,
Keep the run of 'em),
Suckers all—the late needs none of 'em—
Avoirdupois, there's more than three ton of 'em—
Humbugs, every son of a gun of 'em.
Old Daddy Grant,
The Boss Cormorant,
Feathers his nest in the Covington Postoffice;
Orvill L. G.
(Hunkey boy on a spree),
Draws on his pal in an Illinois coast office;
Half the connections of Ulysses can boast office—
Corbins and Dents,
Cramers and Bents,
Sharpes and Roots and Carys and Pattons;
But the Dents takes the lead
Of the whole blessed breed.
For when the places were going, they went in for the fat 'uns.

Brothers-in-law, nephews and cousins,
Groups of 'em, troops of 'em; several dozens;
Billeted all on a tax-ground community.
Playing their grab game with brotherly unity,
Mocking the people with perfect impunity!
Oh! what a set!
Lucifer's net,
In a hundred prime casts such a haul couldn't get.
Ministers, Judges, Appraisers, Collectors,
Marshals, Assessors, Surveyors, Inspectors,
Postmasters, Mail Agents, uniformed Hectors,
Gods! what a corps of 'em!
Wait—there'll be more of 'em:
Forty-and-one—there'll soon be three score of 'em!
Outside are hungry ones—list to the roar of 'em!

Chief and head man,
U. S. G. leads the van,
Rob-Roying the country to fatten the clan.
If you're Rob Roy's relation,
Walk up, take your ration;
If not, and you sign for a Government station.
Put your hand in your pocket and try a donation,
Motives in these days are not to be sifted
When knaves to office are suddenly lifted.
We say, when we hear
Of the act, it is clear
That Grant, though not great, is *uncommonly gifted.*

North Carolina.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The loss of North Carolina by Grant will have the same effect upon the campaign this year that the loss of Maine by Van Buren had upon that of 1840. As the voice of the people demanded a change of Administration thirty-two years ago, and deputed the Hero of Tippecanoe to execute their will, so the same people, in tones more vehement, demand a change of Administration now, and in November next they will commission the Farmer of Chappaqua to carry into execution their decree.

The *Sun* also indulges in the following witticisms:

TOM SETTLE'S DISPATCH TO HIRAM

Oh, boys, carry us along,
Carry us till we die,
Carry us to the burying-ground,
Hiram, don't you cry.

HONEST TOM MURPHY'S DISPATCH TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Tom Settle and Boutwell, come back to your dad,
For the clock in the steeple strikes two.
Carolina's gone up, and Ulysses is mad,
And he swears it's all over with you.
Philadelphia Conventions can help you no more.
Delano and Fish are played out,
Old Jesse and Frederick both feel very sore,
And Hiram is threatened with gout.
Come home, come home, come home,
To Hiram Ulysses, come nome.

THE DUE BILL CANDIDATE.

He Indulges in a Pleasant Delusion—He Visits Washington Hunting Up Stray Postoffices for His Friends Expresses Himself as Being Confident (?) of His Election.

[Cor. Phila. Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Gen. Hartranft, the Cameron Ring candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived here this morning. As soon as the departments opened he made a general tour of them, devoting most of his time to the War and Postoffice departments. The object of his visit, to state it in brief, was to see what he could do by way of obtaining patronage to aid in his election. He does not seem to be aware of the fact that the President, a few weeks ago, stated to your correspondent that he had no intention of interfering in the State politics of Pennsylvania; that he could not take sides for or against Hartranft; that while there was a division of opinion among the members of the Republican party, or the candidates for Governor and Auditor General, yet all were united upon the national ticket. Gen. Hartranft was confident that he will be elected. To be sure he admits that his majority will be small. I understand he places it at five thousand. But still he thinks he will be elected. His importunities at the departments, however, do not bear out this assertion. If he could only have a little Federal patronage at his disposal—if he could only make a few promises on the faith of the administration, he could "make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate." There are certain men in Pennsylvania, according to Hartranft, who work better if they feel that there is something to get at the end of their labors.

The General wants a carte blanche as to the appointment of postmasters, revenue officers, employees of the navy yard, arsenal, and so on. With these he can materially advance his prospects. A significant statement, made confidentially, of course, by the General, is that if he is defeated in October Grant stands little, if any, chance in November in Pennsylvania. He tried to make the impression, upon such of the members of the administration as he saw, that his prospects and those of Grant were bound up together. The defeat of the one was the defeat of the other. The General, I understand, made very little progress on his mission, and will go home a wiser if not a better man.

They Ask for Bread and Get a Bible.

The Sioux City *Weekly Times* is heavy on the Indian Agents in that region. It says:

Wm. Welsh publishes in the *Episcopal Register* a ten column letter to Secretary Delano, reviewing the Indian policy, laudatory of President Grant, and making sundry recommendations that will give his church, and particularly himself and friends, a greater control in the "grab game" of distributing Indian annuities, and in further shaping the Indian policy of the Government. Welsh, in his letter, denounces any and everything that does not look to the promotion of himself and friends. He wants all the Indians and Indian annuities put under the direction of himself and friends. It is not at all singular that since Welsh and his Indian-robbing cormorant agents have worked themselves in charge of various Indian agencies on the upper Missouri that there is greater dissatisfaction among the Indians, more Indian fighting, and greater prospects of general Indian outbreaks, than at any time in the previous history of the Indians. The Indians ask for food. Welsh gives them a bible; they ask for work oxen, Welsh proposes a model school. Welsh, in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior, admits two facts; first, that there is more dissatisfaction now than at any previous time amongst the Indians; and secondly, that the Indians are in a more helpless condition than ever heretofore.

At a meeting of the American Bible Society, on Thursday, favorable reports were received as to the missionary work of the organization.

A WORKINGMAN SPEAKS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Aug. 4, 1872.

Editors of the Post:

You will please publish the following in your valuable columns:

FACTS FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

When looking at the destiny which overhangs the working class of this country it makes one shudder at the impudence displayed by the followers of Grant, in asking the support of the working class. I would like to ask, "has Gen. Grant or any of his supporters in Congress done any thing to stop the influx of Chinese labor, which must prove fatal to every workinman" The old saying is, "Money makes the mare go," and so it is, the capitalists and aristocracy of this country with the assistance of the present Administration, who have the power to make laws, which would protect the workingsclass, are going through the country asking their support for the party which is in direct opposition to their welfare. Workingmen look at the question in this light, whom have we elected? why have we elected them? Have they done their duty towards us?

WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

WELL PUT.

Advice Gratis.

[From the N.Y. Express.]

The *Express* is a pretty old *stager* in, and *understander* of elections, and has had a very long experience—the profits of which we propose to give to the Long Branch Republicans—*gratis*.

The $75,000 given to Pickett, the ex-Rebel, to prove that Greeley set fire to the city of New York, or poisoned the wells, or colluded with Jake Thompson & Co. to profit secession, is all money wasted. An investment in cigars, or in bad whisky even, would have been much more profitable as an electioneering dodge. Why? Nobody believes it—not even the writers thereof—and if they did, the short answer is—

"Why did you afterwards offer him Foreign Missions, run him for Comptroller of the great State, send him to the Constitutional Convention, work hard to elect him a Congressman, and make great big clubs for his paper—to spread it broad cast, as seed, all over the land, to sow Republicanism through?"

The charge that Greeley is a "*fool*," or "idiotic," or "half crazy;" is all waste paper. He has his eccentricities—but his manners are as good as Grant's, better than Lincoln's, and these charges of lunacy and insanity only help him with the American people, who know that his pure Anglo-Saxon English, which they have been reading for forty years now, is not the language of an idiot, but is as expressive as Cobbett's, or Franklin's, and far more effective than Addison, Washington Irving, Bancroft, or any like writers in our language.

The charge, that he and we, Democrats, made any bargains, is also waste paper. The issues of the war are all over,—and we want peace, order, quiet,—uprightness in public affairs, straightforwardness, &c. Grant would not give them to us—if so, we had as lief taken him as taken Greeley. We wanted a change from the bad to the better—and were weary of the worse, nay, the worst, the very worst of mal-administration of the Government,—and when the Cincinnati Assemblage gave us a chance for the change, and made it as certain through Greeley as any future can be,—we all, or almost all, instantly went in for it. Nobody believes anything else,—even the darkies, who never heard of Massa Greeley or Sumner, doubtless, now, much to the mortification of both of them as darkey Philanthropists. Nobody believes the Carpenter and Carmichael fiction. All the effect of the charge has been to help Greeley,—for if you can show to the few Bourbon Democrats left,—that Horatio Seymour and Horace Greeley did make some sort of a bargain, even James Lyons and Blanton Duncan would come in—and Toombs would change coats again.

Then, it is a waste of money, through Jimmy O'Brien, or any other O'Brien, to tempt the Irishmen of this country to go over to Grant, or not to go for Greeley. It was always one of the eccentricities of Greeley to be as much Irish in any Irish agitation as the Democracy,—and for years past, we had hard work in this city to stop the Irish from going for him, when he was run for Congress, or other offices here. You may purchase half a battalion of Irish "Generals" or "Leaders" for Grant, and the rank and file would not be big enough under them to form a corporal's guard.

Equal is the waste of paper, *in securing* up the merchants, bankers and capitalists—to show that Greeley will ruin them all. In this city we all live on commerce, and we shall give Greeley as big a Democratic majority here as ever given in any Presidential Election, possibly save one,—and the larger portion of the wealth, the trade and commerce, and manufacturers of the city will vote for him on election day.

The fact is,—in adopting Greeley as our candidate against Grant,—we have spiked all the old Republican thunder against us, which hit us hard,—and "the old white hat" is now better civil clap-trap than were gore and glory of Grant.

Honest John.

One of the jobs in which John F. Hartranft was engaged, was that in relation to compromising claims against corporations for unpaid taxes. In 1871 suits had been instituted by the Attorney General of the State against a large number of corporations for taxes. The gross sum claimed amounted to nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. In May of that year, Mr. Strang, from Tioga county, an agent of Cameron, and a brother jobber with Hartranft, Mackey, Quay and Errett, introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution authorizing the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, or a majority of them, to compromise all claims against corporations for taxes then in litigation before the courts. By the wording of the resolution it will be seen that in reality Hartranft and Mackey were to do all the business, they constituting a majority of the Board. Why was the Attorney-General excluded from the affair? Because he had disavowed all connection with the job, and insisted that every cent of taxes claimed could be collected by law, and the sequel showed he was right. But Auditor-General Hartranft urged the passage of the bill, and used all possible means to influence members of the Senate and House to vote for its passage. The bill was the forerunner of a job. The proposed compromise of these tax claims, would have resulted in a loss to the State of at least $300,000, a full proportion of which would have gone into the pockets of those who engineered the business.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ATTENTION WORKINGMEN!

More Chinese Coming—One of Our Largest Rolling Mills Contract for Three Hundred Rat Eaters.

We are informed that the experiment of turning white men out of their situations to make place for the heathen Chinee, having proved highly satisfactory to the cutlery company of Beaver Falls, the experiment is soon to be tested in this city—orders having been given by one of our largest rolling mill firms for three hundred, who are expected to arrive in this city within the next ninety days. It is also reported that the ring managers are greatly alarmed and will endeavor to keep the Chinese away until after the election for fear of their hurting the Radical ticket. The elections will be over in ninety days, then look out for the new comers. If we gather any new facts concerning this matter we will lay them before our readers without delay.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Hon. Henry D. Foster Re-Nominated.

The Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, met in this city, at the St. Charles Hotel, on yesterday. They were represented as follows:

Indiana—Major S. S. Jamison, Jos. M. Thompson, J. B. Sanson.

Westmoreland—J.C. Clark, A. A. Stewart, 'Squire Irwin.

Fayette—A. E. Wilson, J. D. Roddy, Armstrong Haddon.

The meeting was organized by Mr. Wilson being called upon to preside, and Mr. Clark, Secretary.

Hon. Henry D. Foster was nominated on the first ballot, he receiving the votes of Indiana and Westmoreland, while those of Fayette were given for the Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette. On the announcement of the result, the nomination of Mr. Foster was made unanimous.

THE GRANT SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Rebel Soldiers to be Admitted—Anything to Beat Greeley.

Day by day those who supposed that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention called to meet in this city on the 17th of September, would be a mere army re-union of the "boys in blue," are getting their eyes opened. It is now apparent that the Convention is to be *packed* in the Grant and Hartranft interest, and that the thousands of loyal blue coats who fought not for an *administration*, but for the country, are to be excluded. From the following telegram it will be seen that even the "hateful rebels" as they are styled, are to be admitted to fellowship with Pearson, Collis & Co., provided they swallow Grant:

BALTIMORE, August 7.—A meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Maryland was held last night to make arrangements to attend the reunion to be held at Pittsburgh, September 17th. Quite a number are enrolled to attend the reunion. On motion General Agnew's resolution was passed, to extend the hand of political fellowship to Confederate soldiers who fought against us, exacting no condition except the cordial support of Grant and Wilson."

It is apparent, therefore, that anybody, no matter whether he is a "digger Indian" or a "traitorous rebel," will be taken to Ulysses' bosom provided he joins the Liberals.

THE ROBERTS TORPEDO CASE.

Hammer Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment for Contempt—What Swoope Knows About Hungarians.

Yesterday morning in the United States Court the case of Alexander Hammer, charged with contempt of Court is refusing to obey an injunction restraining him from infringing on the patent oil well torpedo held by Colonel E. A. L. Roberts, was called up for a hearing before Judge McCandless. The defendant was represented by Gen. Blakely, and Col. Roberts by William Bakewell and H. B. Swoope, Esq.

Witnesses were called who testified that the injunction had been served on the defendant, and that they had also seen him applying torpedoes since the injunction was read, one of which was exploded only two or three days after the order of Court was issued.

Hammer was allowed to make a statement on his own behalf, and claimed that he had a patent for the invention he was using, and asserting that he was ignorant of the fact that the order of the court covered that patent. He also repeated the assertion that he could not remember that the injunction had been served upon him, and was assured the court that if he had erred it was through ignorance. If he was guilty of disobeying the decrees of the court he was not guilty of willful contempt. He stated that he had gone to Europe to take part in the Austro Prussian war, and had only returned to this country a short time since.

Mr. Swoope, in reply stated that the defendant in his own statement admitted that he had been infringing on the patent rights of Col. Roberts, and that, too, after a final and perpetual injunction had been issued by the Court. In referring to the character of the defendant, he said he was prepared to prove that he was a bad man, one of the worst Hungarians who ever came to this country to degrade it.

Gen. Blakely took exceptions to Mr. Swoope's remarks about the character of defendant, and said that not one word could be said to blacken his reputation except from the emissaries of Col. Roberts who had concotted this conspiracy.

Judge McCandless intimated that this question of character was not before the Court. He said the question of the punishment to be imposed had received careful consideration. There had been a willful contempt of the mandates of the Court, but with the hope that there would be no further violation, he had decided to impose a light penalty, he then sentenced Hammer to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution and to undergo two months imprisonment.

The Only

scientific, rational and successful mode of treating Catarrh in the head, that has been devised, consists in applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper chambers of the nose) and taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as *Constitutional* treatment. To this thorough course of treatment the disease yields as surely as fire is extinguished by water. The Douche and two medicines for $2 by all druggists. 991.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115¼
United States 6s, 1881, bid	116 @116¼
United States 6s (Coupons)	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	116¼@116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	116⅜@116⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115⅜@115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅜@116
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115⅝@115⅞
United States 10-40s	109⅛
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113⅛@113⅝
Currency Sixes	113⅛@113⅝
New 5 Per Cents	112⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 9, 1872.

REMARKS—Trade, in all its various departments, may be called active, more so than is generally customary at this season of the year. In regard to prices but few changes have taken place. Our rivers are down to low water mark; navigation to the lower ports is about over until we have more water. Last year we had a slight rise in August, how it will turn out this year time only will determine. Flour—The firmness we have before noted has been steadily maintained and holders hint that the top has not yet been reached; on the other hand, buyers have a contrary opinion. The receipts yesterday were the largest we have recorded for some time, principally of spring wheat flour. Bacon and hog products continue very firm with a good jobbing demand; parties that have a good stock on hand are evidently well pleased with the situation and the receipts are increasing. Grain—Wheat is held firmly and holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; previous prices were well maintained, other articles remain as before noted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,312
Barley, sacks	140
Corn, sacks	340
Oats, sacks	1,718
Cheese, bxs	115
Butter, packages	26
Bacon, tcs	548
Apples, bbls	231
Rye, sks	200
Bacon, pcs	2,400
Wheat, sks	1,425

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained.

GROCERIES—As usual at this season, the market was not a very active one. Prices remain about the same as current in our last report. Coffees and sugars hold their own. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 22½c; fair 22c; roasted 26c.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾c; crushed 13¼c; "A" coffee 12c; B 11¾c; extra C 11⅜c; circle C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼c; Knights extra C 10½c; C yellow 9¾c.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips 70c; white choice syrups 65c; good 58c; fair 50c; common 35 a40c; blackstrap 25c.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85c; prime 80c.

RICE—Carolina 9½a9¾c; Rangoon 7¾a 8c; Patna 8a8¼c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported sales at the following rates: s. c. hams 16½; do shoulders 11; plain 7½; sides rib 9; clear do 10; breakfast bacon; clear 12½; dried beef 20; mess pork $15 50; lard: tierces 10; half barrels 10¾; buckets 11¼c per lb.

POTATOES—Market steady, with the supply equal to the demand. We note regular sales at $2 50a3 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Steady but unchanged, with sales of No. 1 extra in a jobbing way at 75a75c per gal.

POULTRY—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; spring 50 a60c per pair.

ASHES—The market was devoid of animation and the supply keeps pace with the demand. We quote nominally soda ash common 4c; refined 5c; nitrate of soda 4¼c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLES—The demand is improving and buyers appear more numerous and a fair business was transacted at $2 00a2 50 per barrel.

ALE—The demand was fair and sales regular; X $9 per barrel; XX $10; India $11; half barrels at the usual proportion.

BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; in regard to prices we have nothing new to note. The current rates are as follows: Prime to choice 16a18c; common to fair 10, 12a14c per lb.

BAGGING—We are without any change as relates to prices or demand. We note regular sales of Penn Mill two bushels 40c; two and a half bushels 47c; three bushels 55c; Allegheny two bushels 38c; other sizes at the same proportion.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote prime navy at $2 75a3 00; medium $2 50a2 75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 25a30c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Is selling at $3a3 25 per bushel.

EGGS—Unsettled, with sales at 15a16c.

FLOUR—We have to report an active market with a just trade demand, there is however no change in prices, the receipts are coming in more freely; the demand for spring wheat is on the increase; with sales at $7 50a8 per bbl; old winter wheat flour is scarce, and selling at $8 75a9 20 per bbl: Rye flour unchanged at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat is growing stronger; red winter scarce and held at $1 85a1 90; white at $1 95a2; new wheat shows a wide range, viz: $1 60—1 75a1 80 per bushel; offerings increasing.

OATS—Are quiet and unchanged, in net sales of mixed at 40a41c; prime white at 42a43c; and no new crop yet offered; corn is unchanged, being quoted at 58a60c; supply equal to demand. Rye is still quoted at 85a90c; and in barley nothing doing.

BEESWAX—Is reported steady at 33a 35c.

BROOMS—Steady and quiet; fancy at $4 10; No 1 $3 60; No 2 $3 00; No 3 $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 per doz.

BROOM CORN—In ample supply; prices weak but no lower, holders ask 5, 7a8c per lb.

CHEESE—Dealers report a steady market with a good demand; dairy 10a 10½c; factory 11a11½c; goshen Ohio 12a13c per lb.

COAL—Steady; we note sales of lump delivered at 9a10c; nut 7a8c; slack 4¼c per bus.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is without change viz, $5 50 per can.

CARBON OIL—Dealers report a fair business doing at 19¼a20c; for nice lots of standard brands the usual advance in a small way.

COUNTRY BACON—Under light supplies the market was firm with sales of hams at 9a10c; clear sides 6a6½c; shoulders 4¼a5¼c. Lard sold at 7¼a8c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 9, 1872.

REMASKS—The market for crude was a dull one and dealers were not inclined to operate; oil was offered at a still further decline; sales were reported at Parker's at $3 47½a3 50, being about equal to 9c per gallon here.

REFINED.

Market decidedly stronger; we quote as follows:

Spot	22¼c
August, 1st half	22¼c
August, last half	22½c
September	22¾c
October	23c
November	23c
December	22⅞c

The above for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firmer; we can report sales of city make at $1 75 cash and thirty days; no demand for country make.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 7.—The *Herald* says the petroleum market was a shade lower to-day with but a slight demand and few transactions; the falling off was about 2½c both on the upper and lower roads; we quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls	Spot	3 52½
500	"	"	3 50
1,000	"	"	3 52½
1,000	"	"	3 60

OIL CITY.

3,000	"	"	3 70
2,000	"	"	3 70
1,300	"	"	3 52½

LOWER ROAD.

1,000	"	"	3 55

NEW YORK, August 7.—Crude in bulk quiet and unchanged at about 12¼c. Refined selling with a moderate extent of shippers; prices steady with sales of 4000 bbls spot delivery at 22½c; 500 do last half August at 22½c. Cases moderately active at 28¼a29c. Philadelphia delivery a trifle better; sales of 7,000 refined deliverable up to August 22a22½c; 3,000 do first half August 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The market was firm:

Standard White	22¾c
Crude	16¼c
Crude, shipping order in bulk	11¾c
Cases	27¼c
August 1st to 15th	22¾c
August 15th to 30th	22¾c
September	22¾c
October	23c

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 7.—Market quiet but firm $3 60.

TITUSVILLE, August 7.—The market dull and quiet at $3 62½ bid and $3 65 asked.

ROUSEVILLE, August 7.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 50.

OIL CITY, August 7.—Market quiet but little doing; ordinary on lower road $3 50a3 60; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 75 a3 85.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 7, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 7.....	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	head.	head.	head.	head.
	1,636	2,646	6,912	18

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 7.....	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	head.	head.	head.	head.
	1,320	3,146	2,280	45

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle since our last report have been fair, both of through cattle and those intended for sale here. Trade opened to-day with the feeling not quite as good on common and medium grades of stock, and though the trade rules moderately active, it is the opinion of dealers that prices are hardly up to those of last week. On strictly prime cattle prices are no lower, and as the run of cattle of this kind is rather light holders have no difficulty in making sales:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 75a7 00
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 25a6 50
Fair 1,200 lb. steers	5 75a6 10
Fair 1,100 lb. steers	5 25a5 62
Fair 1,000 lb steers	4 75a5 25
Common, all weights	4 00a5 00
Cows, heifers, &c	3 50a5 00
Bulls and stags	2 50a3 50
Stockers	3 50a4 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs to-day was fair as is also the quality. Advices from Chicago are more favorable the market there being better. This has had an influence on trade here and caused a better feeling. The market to-day run as high as $5, yesterday nothing brought more than $4 80. Trade rules moderately active, and at this writing the market is fair and steady.

The following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$ 5 00
Prime Philadelphia	4 85 to 4 95
Yorkers	4 65 to 4 75
Common	4 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been a little heavy. The market is not quite so good as yesterday and considerably off from last week. Buyers are purchasing, but at lower prices. The feeling at this writing is unfavorable for holders and it looks as if the market would decline toward the last of the week. The following are the current rates:

Extra, 90 lbs	$ 5 75
Prime, 85 lbs	5 35a5 50
Good, 80 lbs	5 00a5 25
Fair, 75 lbs	4 25a4 75
Common	3 00a4 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, August 5 1872.

CATTLE.

The market contained a fair supply of cattle; as usual there was a fair demand for good cattle; transactions were to a fair extent confined to city butchers, who were on hand and obtained pretty much all they wanted. The largest portion of the cattle on sale were from common to medium; for good choice cattle trade was active, all being disposed of. The current rates for the various discriptions were as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lb. steers	$6 00a6 50
Extra 1,300 lb. steers	7 00a7 50
Good 1,200 lb. steers	5 25a5 75

Common dull and not wanted; the offerings were about 850 head.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was not a large one; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the sales composed pretty much all that was offered. The rates were as follows:

Extra, 90 lbs	$5 75a6 00
Prime, 85 lbs	5 30a5 65
Good, 80 lbs	5 00a5 25
Fair, 75 lbs	4 25a4 75
Common	2 50a4 00

LAMBS.

The supply was light with sales at $2 50 a4 50 per head.

HOGS.

The market was a poor one for buyers; as a general thing the sales were few and far between; we quote as follows:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25
Prime Philadelphia	4 95a5 00
Yorkers, good	4 75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Wall street shows a marked increase of business to-day.

Money was easy at 3a5 most of the day with the last transactions 2½a3.

Time loans are in request at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent gold. Sterling lower at 8⅝a8⅞ with considerable sales to obtain gold for lending purposes.

Gold dull; opened at 115⅝ declined to 115¼ and closed steady at 115¼a115¼.

Loans 1 64 for use to 5 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $62,000,000.

Treasury disbursments $153,000.

Custom receipts $830,000.

Time loans ¼a½ for fifteen days to 2½ for all year.

Governments quiet though steady. The Treasury took 2,000,000 at 114 39-100a 114 88-100.

State bonds dull and firm with a slight fall in new South Carolinas.

Stocks irregular and generally weak, but without pressure to sell; Erie being the special feature, opened at 49¾, fell to 49, rallied to 50, and again declined to 49; closing at 49¼a49¾. Lake Shore and Western Union were especially weak and lower on raid by bears, falling respectively to 89⅝ and 93¾. Business active in these shares and in New York Central, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern and Indiana Central were quite large but prices were generally weak though they did not fall more than a fraction; the rest of the list is dull.

There seems no doubt that Drew closed out his 50,000 share contract in Erie, and hinted his assistance was obtained for an upward turn in the stock. Short interest throughout the list is very large, which will help purchasers of bulls. The whole market was a trifle better at the close.

PRODUCE.

Cotton quiet; middling upland 21½c. Flour advanced; superfine western and State $5 80a6 20; common to good 6 80a 6 95, good to choice 7 00a7 95; extra Ohio 6 95a8 85, St. Louis $7 40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c. Wheat higher; winter red western 70c; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Rye quiet; western 74c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; extra western mixed 63a63½c; sales do at 60 a61c. Oats scarce and firm; western State 44½c; afloat 45a46; Ohio 47a50. Eggs quiet and weak at 20a21c for western. Hops firm at 25a65 for '71; 10a30c for '70; 10a15c for '69. Leather firm and in buyers' favor; hemlock 27a29c; Orinoco 26a 27c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady at 15¾a18¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a8¾c; Cuba 8¼a9¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Petroleum—crude 12a12¾c; refined 22¼c. Turpentine quiet at 50¾a51c. Provisions—pork steady; mess $13 65.

DRY GOODS.

More life and animation was noticed to day in most branches of the trade; brown sheetings and shirtings are in fair request at current quotations; bleached goods continue inactive though more enquiry is manifested and prices in many cases are but nominal. Cotton drills remain firm and dull; some little enquiry for export reported but no transactions consummated; prints, market more active and fair; sales are reported by those houses who have made a reduction in prices. Dunells have declined to-day to 11½c; woolens are doing better especially in cloths and coatings; fair sales are also reported in medium and fine fancy cassimeres; doeskins are well sold if in favorite makes; flannels active.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm with a fair demand for old and dry; new $1 60a 1 63; dry new $1 46a1 45. Corn dull and drooping at 45c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 32a36c; new 26a29c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; city $13 12; regular $13 75. Lard dull and nominal at 7¼8c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 6c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 6¾c; buyers 8¾c; held at 8¾a9c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $5 00. Whisky 90c.

DIED.

BARNARD—In Beaver Falls, at midnight, on Tuesday, D. BARNARD, Jr., son of Daniel and Mary C. Barnard, aged 9 years, 2 months and 23 days.

FURDY—On Thursday morning, August 1st, 1872, at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, SUSAN F., wife of Stephen Purdy.

BLACK—On Monday morning, at two o'clock, GEORGE BLACK, Esq., aged fifty-seven years.

ARTHURS—On Monday morning, August 5th, 1872, at 9 o'clock, GEORGE, youngest son of J. Ewalt and Emma M. Arthurs, aged 22 months.

LYNCH—On Friday morning at 5 o'cloc, JOHN ERNEST, youngest son of H. F. and Maria Lynch.

BRIGGS—On Friday morning, July 19th, at 5 o'clock, in Baldwin township, ELIZABETH, wife of T. W. Briggs, aged 40 years.

DIAMOND—On Thursday evening, July 18th, 1872, in Verona Borough, John Diamond, aged 42 years.

HANEY—On Sunday morning July 21st, at one o'clock, Miss MARY ELLEN HANEY, in the 16th year of her age.

KNORR—Mrs. ANTOINE KNORR, suddenly, on Saturday, July 20th, of apoplexy.

ACHESON—At her residence in Washington, Pa., on Thursday, August 1, at 2 o'clock a. m., Mrs. MARY ACHESON, aged 87 years.

ANDERSON—On Friday morning, August 2d, ALICE, youngest daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Anderson, aged 3 years, 7 months and 20 days.

HERRON—On Thursday, August 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock, MARGARET A. JOSEPHINE, daughter of Daniel and Ellen Herron, in the 20th year of her age.

YOUNGSON—On Saturday evening, August 3, 1872, at twenty minutes past 9 o'clock, OSCAR D., youngest son of Daniel S. and Margaret J. Youngson, age 5 years and 11 months.

DEEMS—At No. 160 Dover street, Baltimore, on the 30th of July, after a long and painful illness, ALFRED VINCENT DEFAW DEEMS, in the 26th year of his age.

SIMONTON—On Monday morning, August 5, at 6 o'clock, EUGENE E. SIMONTON, aged 26 years.

PIPER—On Saturday, August 3, at New Derry, Westmoreland county, Mrs. LUCINDA PIPER, formerly of Hazelwood.

PIERCE—On Sunday evening, August 4, MARAN ELIZABETH PIERCE, daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Pierce, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

KELLEY—On Saturday, August 3, at 9½ o'clock p. m., JOHN S. KELLEY, aged 27 years.

DAVID—On Monday, the 5th inst., at Cold White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, KITTIE, only child of Thomas S. and Elizabeth David.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for $1 cents.

EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

aug5-1mw

What We Need When Debilitated.

Appetite and digestion languish at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and support, the stomach, its commissariat department, is apt to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances the necessity for a wholesome stimulant, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless combination of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is never more urgent than in midsummer.

It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend violent purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and its accompanying ills; but they make few proselytes. The majority of the community are sane, and all sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic, with alterative properties, like Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The human intellect, unless hopelessly diseased or egregiously humbugged, declines to astonish the weakened human stomach with fierce cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, threaten to take the inner membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase, the knocking down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is clearly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame, and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. This is an era of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system, and defending it against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

DR. KEYSER'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

In view of the many wants for trifling ailments, which are common in every community, and which have usually been supplied by patent or proprietary medicines, DR. KEYSER, at 167 Liberty street will put them up for any needing such medicines, at a trifling cost, and sure of affording relief.

There are at this time of the year numerous cases of Bowel and Summer Complaints, especially among children, which could be relieved by a timely resort to some appropriate remedy, such as Dr. Keyser would be able to furnish from his great Emporium, stored as it is with all the medicines which are known and used in the relief and healing of disease.

The multitude of patent medicines now in use have only been introduced to meet this manifest public want, and people in need of cheap medicines will find it of great advantage to have that want supplied by such a person as Dr. KEYSER, who is abundantly qualified, not only to furnish the best material, but to prescribe intelligently to all who may need such services. Dr. Keyser's office as above stated, at 167 Liberty street.

jy31-d&w

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEES—The following named gentlemen, together with those who are designated as sub-committees, will constitute the Democratic County Committee, for the ensuing year:

William Neely,	Samuel Cooly,
John Rodgers,	Samuel McCoy,
Peter Hutcheson,	David Bowers,
J. M. Ewing,	Robert Phillips,
George Bowman,	James Neeson,
Daniel Werts,	J. McCullough,
G. W. Harrison,	John Sill,
Wm. Whigham,	John W. Snee,
J. K. P. Duff,	R. McAyeal,
Thos. Pinkerton,	Augustus Hartje,
Isaac Penn,	Alex. P. Larimer,
Robert Layton,	Jos. Martin,
Jos. Barton,	John Conrad,
Wm. Nicholson,	J. Davis,
E. Porter, Jr.,	W. F. Richardson,
Chas. Gibson,	Geo S. Carnahan,
Wm. Whitesell,	T. F. McKaig,
Barnes Ford,	David Forsythe,
J. S. McWilliams,	Thos. Reynolds,
Daniel McCurdy,	Wm. May,
Wm. B. Carr,	D. P. Bowers,
W. P. Beadell,	James Donaldson,
John A. Elder,	Thomas J. Keenan,
Henry A. Freyvogle,	Doctor Evans,
Thos. J. Jack,	Jacob Whitesell,
John H. Bailey,	James Maisbury,
Samuel McMasters,	Daniel Berg,
William Griffin,	Jacob Dressel,
Benjamin P. Kane,	J. W. Patterson,
Alexander McIlwaine,	D. Beltzhover,
Peter Zern,	John Eberle,
Samuel Cameron,	James F. Ryan,
Wm E. Ward,	James G. Carter,
Robert Liddell,	W. R. Lewis,
A. W. Foster,	R. C. McPherran,
John D. Morland,	James B. Fulton,
Philip Weissenberger,	Hugh Coll,
J. B. Epping,	James McBride,
James S. Devlin,	John L. Williams,
Thos R. Sill,	John C. Barry,
S. C. M'Candless,	Jos. Schell,
J. C. Taylor,	J. Murray,
John R. Gamble,	John Kearns,
W. H. Stewart,	W. McCormack,
Charles P. Whilston,	John Conner,
Wm. Miller,	Frank Wilson,
John Ballantine,	Andrew Mcremley,
Christopher Kopp,	David Lloyd,
David Campbell,	Wm. Taylor,
Bart Hourigan,	Wm. Stewart,
Adam Reineman,	Andrew Large,
Joseph Sutton,	N. Ewing,
William Tosh,	Jacob Lashell,

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N. P. Sawyer,	F. Sellers,
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Thos. Donnelly,	James O'Brien,
Paul Hugus,	Josiah Beamer,
Joseph S. Finch,	Jas. H. Stewart,
J. H. Ahl,	Paul Hugus Hacke,
Harry Shiels,	John Dunwoody,

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James Irvin,	P. H. Stevenson,
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P. H. Winston,	James Evans,
R. W. Holland,	W. E. Austin,

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